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REICH RENEWS ITS DEMAND FOR FREE RHINELAND

Question Raised by Dr. Stresemann to Be Debated Before French Elections

PACT GUARANTEES FRENCH FRONTIERS

No Excuse for Maintaining 60,000 Foreign Soldiers on German Soil, It Is Said

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A demand for evacuation of the Rhineland is made at an opportune moment by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister. It will be discussed during the electoral period already opening, and the new Parliament toward the middle of the year will have to decide whether it is intended to continue the occupation of German territory until 1935 or whether the troops should be immediately withdrawn as useless, expensive, mischievous and contrary to the Locarno arrangements.

Certainly nothing can be done before the French elections, but advanced parties favor evacuation and the general public is largely indifferent, that is to say, unopposed. It is admitted that Dr. Stresemann showed wisdom in not insisting earlier. After Thoiry, where it was understood Aristide Briand raised German hopes, Dr. Stresemann might have begun the agitation. It would have been premature. Opinion was not ripe.

Confidence in Germany

Today a large proportion of the British and French have confidence in Germany. They are persuaded that Germany not only has abandoned bellicosity, but is one of the leaders of peace in Europe. They assert that since Germany is disarmed, though France is not, and since the Locarno Pact guaranteed French frontiers, there is no excuse for maintaining 60,000 foreign soldiers on German soil.

Many Frenchmen who are favorable to evacuation nevertheless formulate conditions. They would exchange occupation for the organization of a permanent international control of the demilitarized zone. The League of Nations would be given the duty of surveying the Rhineland. The idea has made considerable progress, but it apepars to be destroyed by Dr. Stresemann. Germany probably would not consent to permanent control. At best it would postpone occupation to, say, until 1935.

Had the Allies been far-sighted enough they could have voluntarily withdrawn from the Rhineland a few years ago and induced Germany to accept permanent League control. Now it is too late. Germany knows that evacuation is inevitable. It is only a question whether this year, next year, or a few years hence. The Allies have no sound reason for prolonging occupation. Why then should Germany pay a price for evacuation?

Advantages of Occupation

Such is the reasoning which impresses even those who believe that continued occupation possesses advantages. They argue that occupation constitutes a means of pressure on Germany for payment under the Dawes plan. They also think that occupation protects the smaller states in central Europe against German bullying. They ask for the prolongation of occupation until 1933, for by that time Germany will have shown whether its character has truly undergone a change or whether its professions of pacifism are meant to mollify the Allies.

In any case, whatever be the ar-

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$13,000,000 PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A construction program providing for the expenditure of $13,000,000 will be carried out by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company this year in improving its communication facilities in the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia.

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See-Chicago-by-Air Service Begins Feb. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

SIGHT-SEEING airplane flights, day and night over this city, are to be inaugurated Feb. 15 by the N. A. T. Flying Service, Inc., a subsidiary of the National Air Transport, which operates the New York, Chicago, and Dallas airmail, express and passenger lines, it is announced here. Taxi and cross-country flight planes, with uniformed attendants, also will be put in service for the general public at the municipal airport.

Regular trips will cover the downtown district, sweep along the shore of Lake Michigan, providing a view of the city's front yard of park and water, and circle around the park system from Lincoln Park on the north to Jackson Park on the south.

Work Resumed in the Balkan Parliaments

In Several States Relentless Opposition to Governments Is Foreseen

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Most of the Balkan parliaments have resumed work after the long Christmas vacations. The Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest opened last Thursday, the Skupshtina at Belgrade on Wednesday and the Sobranye at Sofia on Saturday. At Bucharest, three important bills are to be presented, one providing for the reconstruction of the Ministry of Finance; another establishing the status of the cults and the third designed to encourage the formation of co-operative associations.

At Belgrade, the main question to be discussed is this year's budget and the present system of taxation which assesses the new provinces with disproportionate heaviness. In Sofia, important economic and cultural questions will be taken up, and in Jugoslavia and Rumania relentless Opposition attacks will be carried on in and out of parliaments.

Annexed Provinces Oppose

In both countries the political parties from the annexed provinces, in conjunction with the rural masses, are bitterly opposing the present governments which are accused of representing exclusively the commercial, industrial and banking interests and being controlled by the dominant elements in the "old kingdoms," at the expense of the new territories. The Jugoslav Opposition launched its attack recently by a great mass meeting at Zagreb, the capital of the new Province of Croatia. In Rumania, the Opposition started its offensive at Jassy, which it hopes to bring to a culmination at a later mass meeting in Alba Julia, the capital of Transylvania, the annexed Province.

The Direct Action Mentioned

In both countries Opposition leaders talk of direct action and make frequent utterances with seditious allusions. The main social element supporting the opposition crusades in both countries are the villagers. In Bulgaria also, the Government is accused of representing mainly the industrial and financial interests, and the peasants are in opposition, though the political fight there has not assumed a course hostile to the integrity of the state. Besides, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Andrew Liapcheff, is more esteemed and trusted by the masses of his country than is the Rumanian or the Jugoslav premier.

Many observers predict the formation of an all-national coalition cabinet in Belgrade. In Bulgaria no fundamental change seems imminent and unless events in Rumania take an unconstitutional course, the Liberals will probably retain power there for some time.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S ECONOMICS SHOW MARKED PROGRESS

MOSCOW (AP)—M. I. Frumkin, Vice-Commissar of Finance and formerly Vice-Commissar of Trade, in a statement to the Associated Press correspondent, lays stress on the following achievements of Soviet Russia.

"Soviet economics have shown marked progress during the last fiscal year, having in certain instances surpassed pre-war levels," said the Vice-Commissar. "Thus, coal production in 1926-27 reached 31,100,000 tons, more than 7 per cent above the pre-war level. The oil output reached 10,000,000 tons, or 9.7 per cent in excess of the pre-war output; textiles, 2,359,000 tons, or 5.4 per cent increase; salt, 1,985,000 tons, or 2 per cent increase. The total production in 1926-27 reached 131,200,000 tons.

"Our weakest points," continued Mr. Frumkin, "are the metal and cast iron industries. Last year we cast only 2,900,000 tons of iron, or 7.5 per cent of the pre-war castings, and 2,766,600 tons of metal, or 76.3 per cent of the pre-war production."

WOMEN'S CIVIC AID ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In an address to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Rev. Dr. William L. McCormick of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church asked the women of the city of Philadelphia to organize in every city precinct and be in a position to give the new Mayor, Harry A. Mackey, united support in his efforts to give the city better government, which he pledged himself to attempt in his recent inaugural address.

LOWDEN BACKERS CLOSE NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS

"Boom" for Senator Curtis of Kansas Put Under Way by Governor Paulen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Closing of the political headquarters here of Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, and the launching of a "boom" for Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas as the Republican presidential candidate by Gov. Ben S. Paulen of Kansas, are the latest developments in the political situation here.

No explanation was given for the closing of Mr. Lowden's rooms at the Waldorf, which have been functioning for the last two months, except that the Lowden backers have decided to cease operating here for the present.

While Mr. Lowden has never been an avowed candidate for the Presidency, he sanctioned the opening of headquarters and permitted publicity in his behalf to be sent out. Since there appears to be a strong tendency for New York State to send an uninstructed delegation to the Republican National Convention, the value of political headquarters here for the various candidates is questioned by Lowden supporters.

The Curtis campaign was started by Mr. Paulen at a dinner given by the Kansas Society in observance of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the admittance of Kansas into the Union. Mr. Paulen said Mr. Curtis was the trusted friend of the last five Presidents and that his record for constructive work in Congress entitles him to consideration as a candidate for the Presidency. Summing up his appreciation of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Paulen said his life story can be written in five words, "He is a man of the people."

Mr. Paulen said he felt confident Mr. Curtis could win the election over Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York. In fact, he said, he felt sure Mr. Curtis would carry the border states of Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky and probably North Carolina and Florida.

Mr. La Follette to Press Bill Against Third Term

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of the indorsement of President Coolidge for another term by the New York State Republican leaders Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has announced he would press for early action on his pending resolution declaring against more than two terms for a President.

Mr. La Follette in a formal statement declared the action by the New York Republicans "is conclusive proof that the movement to 'draft President Coolidge' and smash the third term tradition is gaining headway."

"Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee and former chairman, is responsible for the action taken at Albany on Saturday, he said. "He has persistently advocated that the Republican Party should not take seriously the statement that 'President Coolidge does not choose to run.' It is reliably reported that Mr. Hilles and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon are working in close co-operation and that the drive is on to obtain uninstructed delegations in many states which will support the plan 'to draft the President.'

"In order that the representatives of the people in the Senate may have an opportunity to express their conviction with regard to the importance of preserving the tradition that no President shall succeed himself for a third term, I have introduced a resolution and shall press for its early consideration and adoption by the Senate."

BARGE SERVICE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A semi-weekly barge service between Minneapolis and Dubuque, Ia., giving Twin City shippers a 15 per cent differential on through rail and water freight to and from Chicago is to be established on the upper Mississippi River so soon as navigation opens in the spring.

Indian Tribal Epic Painted in Career of Chief Deloria



THE REV. PHILIP DELORIA
Hymn Heard From Indian Chapel Door Led Him to Resign as Chief of Sioux Tribe to Enter Christian Ministry.

Puts Away Signs of Office to Become Minister to His People—Under Cloak of Self-Sufficiency Indians Found Open to Religious Influence

Though it is the story of but one Indian from among the 25,000 remaining of the once powerful Sioux nation living now in South Dakota, this story told in Boston of the Rev. Philip Deloria by the Rt. Rev. W. Blair Roberts, Suffragan Bishop of South Dakota, is a tribal epic.

It throws into relief the picture of the Indian as he is at heart, when the superficial arrogance and self-sufficiency have fallen away, leaving a simplicity and philosophic genuineness, a searching after the truths of the future.

Upon a night in spring, some years ago, Indians of a parish in the middle part of South Dakota were gathered in their chapel for evensong. And as they began to sing the hymns appointed there passed by, alone, the powerful Indian chief Deloria.

Hears Hymn From Chapel

Perhaps, as he passed the half-open chapel door he was thinking of things far off; but before he had gone far the words of a hymn floated out to him. "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah," the Indian parishioners sang and Deloria, listening, shook his great head.

"But," he said to himself, "I need no guide. This is my country. I have lived here for many years. It is no 'barren land' to me. I have fought over it, preserved it free from those who would snatch it away, and it is fertile."

"I am weak, but Thou art mighty," the hymn went on and Deloria smiled gently to himself. "But I am not weak," he assured himself. "I am strong, a chief and honored of my people."

Along the path of light from the door shimmered the continuing words of the hymn, "Bread of heaven! Feed me till I want no more," and Deloria stood a solitary, splendid figure, serene and independent in the moonlight, a great chief reflecting that he, at least, had no need to ask for bread, for his harvest had been good and his people had prospered, too. So he went away.

Calls on Chapel Clergyman

But the next week, drawn perhaps by some influence he could not identify, Deloria came back, when the service was half finished, and stood in the sable shadow of a great tree, hoping that the song would be sung in the chapel again.

Three weeks in succession he came and the congregation always sang other hymns. The fourth week, as he was about to leave lest he should be seen standing there like some eavesdropper, the notes of the first bar floated out to him over the curved tops of the lowered windows, "Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah." And Deloria listened carefully until the last word had slipped away to nothing.

A few days later, meeting the chapel clergyman, Deloria said, "I have learned the first verse of that hymn. I shall come to service and learn the rest."

Yet a little later he sought the Bishop of the diocese and said, "I

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

W. C. T. U. OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR DRY PRESIDENT

Appointment of Judiciary Friendly to Prohibition Is Vital, Speaker Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Intent on backing dry candidates in both major political parties, the National W. C. T. U. opened a regional conference here, one of 11 campaign meetings planned to cover the United States.

"The W. C. T. U. is not unmindful that there are many qualifications essential to filling the office of President of the United States," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U., "but we believe that at this important period in the enforcement of prohibition it is vital that the candidate should state clearly and distinctly his position in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement."

"The whole strategy of the wet interests is to elect a wet President," said Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the national organization. The President can nullify prohibition by official appointments, she said.

"He could appoint judges who could make a mockery of prohibition," she said. "The Attorney-General, appointed by the President, could ruin law enforcement and it is easily imaginable that an out-and-out wet President would deliberately appoint a man for the office who would do just that thing.

"The drys have been accused of backing a candidate because of his radical views on prohibition regardless of any other merit. It should be remembered that prohibition has stabilized finance even more than the Federal Reserve system. Prohibition has given the workingman greater credit resources than he could get even under a federal labor loan act.

"Prohibition has helped the manufacturer more than the most ideal protective tariff. It has relieved more poverty than all the organized charities. When the greatest economists of the age declare that prohibition has added $6,000,000,000 a year to our national wealth it is high time that general political support be taken away from the man or the party who advocates nullifying this wealth and that our votes should be given to the man and the party which promise a rigid enforcement of this beneficent law."

Navy Air Chief Asked to Soften Figure for 1942 Program, So Not to Cause Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The cost of the Navy program mounts. Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, asked Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of Navy aeronautics, who was recommending a rapidly expanding aircraft program, to confine his figures to a seven-year building program to prevent the public from becoming aroused over such great expenditures.

"When you talk of a 1942 program," he said, "the amount becomes so stupendous that it is headlined in the newspapers. The ordinary expenses of the Navy between now and 1942 will amount to $5,000,000,000. That figure in a headline looks stupendous and yet the proposed program is not so large. It is an increase of only about 30 per cent."

The program which Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said a few weeks ago would entail expenditures of $740,000,000, it is now conceded will run to at least $800,000,000. The purchase of aircraft adequate to equip the five airplane carriers and the 25 cruisers included in the navy plan will cost $60,667,000. Although the program called for 759 planes the losses due to accidents and obsolescence, would make it necessary to purchase 1490 planes.

The airplane carriers would need 580 machines. Admiral Moffett said 75 in active duty and 37 in reserve for each of the carriers; four in active duty and two in reserve for each of the cruisers and 40 for training purposes. Some airplanes could be scrapped when the new program got under way, he thought.

The cost of the additional ships would be $1,503,325, the first year, and would gradually run up to $13,135,900 the seventh year. After that the navy ought to purchase 235 planes a year at a cost of $9,728,525 for replacement.

Questions brought out the facts that 2930 naval aviators, pilots and enlisted men with aviation ratings would be required to man the new ships. Admiral Moffett said that 4225 men would be needed on the five airplane carriers and about 15,500 on the 25 new cruisers.

He was of the opinion that more airplane carriers were needed than were provided for in the program. If the navy program goes through, it was asserted, there will probably have to be more navy yards, although Rear Admiral Thomas R. Magruder told the committee recently that there are too many now. Another expense to be added in a few years, it was brought out, will be that of building new battleships, which is permitted under the Washington Treaty, after 1931.



What About the Used Car?

WITH so many second-hand automobiles being "traded-in," a problem is developing which is puzzling not only dealers, but manufacturers. An interesting summary of the situation will appear as an illustrated feature

Tomorrow

"GAS TAX" FUTURE SAID TO DEPEND ON HOW HANDLED

Excessive Increases May Lead to Reaction, Says Student of Situation

"The future of the gasoline tax rests with the discretion of the state legislatures," is the conclusion reached by F. G. Crawford, professor of political science in Syracuse University, in a study of "Administration of the Gasoline Tax in the United States," which assembles information that will be useful to citizens of New York and Massachusetts, whose legislatures are considering gasoline tax bills in their current sessions, and of other states where changes may be proposed next year.

Commenting on how the gasoline tax plan has in eight years been adopted in 46 of the 48 states, Professor Crawford says this record is unprecedented in the annals of taxation. He warns, however, that legislatures may "go too far with increases and bring a rather violent reaction to a most successful tax. There is already some tendency in this direction."

"Its success," he finds, "rests upon the low cost of collection, the diffusion of the burden on the tax bearer, and the fact that no important group has had a real economic or social motive for opposition. As a rule, the motorist is more in favor of better highways than he is opposed to the collection of this tax."

Collect $225,000,000 in 1927

The states collected a total of $225,000,000 in gasoline taxes in 1927, according to an estimate quoted by Professor Crawford. This is approximately $30,000,000 more than in the previous year, and is the peak of an uninterrupted increase in collections from less than $5,000,000 in 1921, when only 13 states had the tax.

"The increase in revenue from this tax in those years is little short of phenomenal," says the investigator. "Even where the rate has remained constant the gross amount has increased steadily. Increases in rates have caused corresponding increases in yield. This, in part, answers those critics who believed increases in rates might result in evasions. The amounts collected are in themselves a reason why state legislatures have raised the rates. The query may well be raised as to how far the states will go.

"An interesting sidelight is the fact that as gasoline taxes have increased no serious change has been made in the motor vehicle tax. Apparently there is no connection and the gasoline tax is not regarded as a substitute for, but rather an addition to, motor vehicle taxes."

Complexities in Handling Tax

"A striking absence of uniformity is shown in methods of collecting the tax and in formulas for distributing and applying the money it raises. In any state which has worked out a well integrated fiscal program, this tax ought to be collected by the same authority which collects the other taxes."

The cost of collecting the gasoline tax is very low, he finds, especially where the collection is made from the wholesalers. In all the states except three in which the collection is made from retailers, the cost is less than 1 per cent of the revenue. An increase in the amount of the tax is found to reduce the percentage of collection costs. Complicated problems have been encountered, however, in the matter of making exemptions and refunds.

"Distribution of the gasoline tax has caused more discussion than any other single phase of the problem," Professor Crawford remarks, and shows that six different methods are in use in 20 states which return some portion of the receipts to local communities.

"Although the amounts that have been returned to the localities have increased from 1924 to 1926, the percentage of the whole amount, taking into account increases in rates and increases in collection, has actually decreased," he says. "The tendency is apparently in the direction of state control and administration of gasoline tax money."

Air Motor's Inventor Wins Collier Trophy

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE Collier Trophy for 1927 has been awarded by the National Aeronautic Association to Charles L. Lawrance for his work in developing the air-cooled engine.

The award is made annually for "the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year." Mr. Lawrance, the association says, was the "pioneer in the development of the air-cooled engine in America." The original model of the present Wright whirlwind engine was designed by him in 1921. The engine was used on most of the big over-water flights last year.

National Chain of Air Harbors Being Planned

Corporation Organized in New York to Undertake Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A "Chain Store" system of air harbors is planned by the newly organized American Airports Corporation, according to Col. Stedman Hanks, president, and Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, general counsel. The corporation plans to choose sites and develop landing fields throughout the country, the officials said.

Former Senator James W. Wadsworth; William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company; George Mixter, vice-president of Stone & Webster, Inc.; J. Leslie Kinkaid, president of the American Hotels Corporation; Guy George Gabrielson, General O'Ryan and Colonel Hanks, are the organizing directors of the corporation.

Airports Needed

"Colonel Lindbergh's country-wide flights have called the attention of the American people to the need for commercial airports," said General O'Ryan. "People are interested, but in the average city they tell you frankly that they don't know what the requisites of an airport may be or how to supervise its construction.

"The purpose of the American Airports Corporation will be to meet these needs and to take over a string of airports on the theory that the only reason and justification for an airport is its serviceability in relation to other airports."

In telling of the formation of the new company, Colonel Hanks said:

"Advances of aviation in the last few years has brought us to the point where airports are a sound investment for local enterprise. This is particularly true when the selection of the site, planning and design, supervision of construction, and final operation and management of an airport in conjunction with other airports are directed by a competent and expert agency."

Called Financially Sound

With a group of airports managed as a chain or system it will be possible to build up income that would be difficult to obtain for an airport operated independently, he said.

He also pointed out the advantages for air commerce of a chain of airports having unified regulations and standard equipment.

During its early stages, he said, the American Airports Corporation will be interested primarily in developments east of the Mississippi, though it ultimately hopes to extend its operations throughout the nation. It has already acquired an interest in the Schenectady Airport, he said, but aims to serve local interests in cities which wish to have airports rather than to finance and build airports of its own.

Colonel Hanks was an air pilot during the World War.

Ship Company Wants Government to Lend More Money, and Cheaper, Than Authorized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The plan to build six, four-day trans-oceanic steamers seems to be gaining favor. It was discussed at length in the Senate and the United States Shipping Board is said to be favorably disposed toward the plan, although not willing to take the responsibility of making the construction loan asked for on the conditions proposed without the sanction of Congress.

The law at present permits the board to lend 66 2-3 per cent of the construction cost at the rate of 4½ per cent. The Trans-Oceanic Company wants the board to raise the amount to 75 per cent, the rate of interest to be whatever the Government is paying at the time the loan is made for money borrowed. Another proposal by the corporation is that the mail carrying act be revised to establish rates, not as a subsidy but commensurate with the new speed and frequency of service, its cost and utility.

The company proposes to build six ships at a cost of $21,000,000 each which would serve as security for the $94,500,000 asked. In addition the company agrees to put in $50,000,000.

This proposal is being pushed to the front in Senate discussions by those who are opposing the government ownership and operation as provided in the Jones bill, which was reported out of committee and is now before the Senate. President Coolidge has criticised the terms of the Jones bill and there are others who think that it is inadequate to meet the present shipping situation and near future demands especially in view of the fact that foreign ships of great size and efficiency are being planned.

The views of President Coolidge regarding the best way with dealing with the merchant marine situation have received support from E. N. Hurley, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, indorsing the policy of President Coolidge to get the Government out of the shipping business and recommending the regulation of interstate rates by a supervisory board similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commenting that the Government had been for eight years operating a fleet at a loss, Mr. Hurley in a letter to the President emphasized the following points: need for adequate revenue; necessity for efficiency in management; establishment of a supervisory board to fix and maintain freight rates in intercoastal trade; and concessions by Congress to enable American operators to build ships in American yards fairly comparable to European costs.

PAN-AMERICAN AIR PACT OPEN TO ALL NATIONS

Decision at Havana Conference Expected to Affect Canada Particularly

PAN-AMERICAN UNION CHANGES VOTED DOWN

Mexican Plan for Rotation of Offices Is Defeated by Committee Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Voting to admit any nation in the world to the air treaty being prepared by the Pan-American Conference here, and to retain the Pan-American Union in virtually its present form, two committees of the conference have taken important steps toward a successful conclusion of its sessions here.

The Committee on Communications, considering the draft convention to govern inter-American aviation, reached the decision not to limit signatory powers to members of the Pan-American Union following an address by Felipe Espil of the Argentinean delegation.

Señor Espil urged that as long as the conference was endeavoring to stimulate development of commercial aviaton in the Western Hemisphere by a convention all nations of the world should be allowed to share in whatever benefits such a treaty may afford irrespective of their membership in the Pan-American Union. He pointed out this amendment would make it unnecessary for other nations, notably Canada, to make separate pacts with all the 21 American republics.

Opened to All Nations

The change proposed by Señor Espil was favored by the United States delegate on the committee, Henry F. Fletcher, and was quickly effected.

The possibility of drastic changes in the organization of the Pan-American Union was virtually eliminated when Charles E. Hughes, with convincing eloquence, buried the points at issue, presented to the committee on reorganization of the union by Mexico, under what he called "philosophical observations" on American good will and co-operation.

The United States supports Mexico's desire for the democratization of the Pan-American Union, Mr. Hughes said in effect, adding: "Democracy is the spirit of the age, which should guide this conference and all work of the Pan-American Union. The matter at issue is the method of giving effect to such democratization.

"The United States does not desire any special privileges in the Pan-American Union, and the Secretary of State does not wish any position of honor. It is the desire of the Secretary of State and the United States delegation that the United States be a coworker and a true comrade in furthering the interests of Pan-Americanism.

"We have great resources and we have power. We make no apology for that; but we desire that our power should benefit all countries. The American people desire true fellowship and the consciousness of the community of interests."

Restrictions Opposed

Mr. Hughes then made what he called "merely a philosophical observation" that democracy resting upon equality demands freedom to speak for your cause and to vote as you think right. He said that he did not favor artificial restriction of this right and that within the governing board there should not be the slightest reluctance of anyone to speak his mind.

"We can always be candid and still be friends—it is only when friendship is absent that we cannot be candid." In these terms he indorsed the present plan for the election of the president and vice-president of the board.

The applause which followed marked the defeat of the Mexican proposal, which had been ably defended by Salvator Urbina as an indispensable part of the Mexican program for democratization of the union.

The committee voted on the report of Jacobo Varela of Uruguay which favors the present elective plan, with the understanding that adoption would be considered to eliminate the Mexican proposal. The vote was 19 ayes, Mexico nay, Bolivia absent.

Debates on Question

Señor Zaldumbide of Ecuador previously had shown sympathy for the Mexican idea, on the ground that its acceptance would promote confidence in the democracy of the Pan-American Union, but had declared that he was not disposed obstinately to maintain a viewpoint and that he did not believe the matter was of great consequence to the United States.

Honorio Puerryedon of Argentina commended the Mexican desire to democratize the union but expressed his conviction that the elective plan was the best method of effecting much democratization.

The discussion continued on another Mexican proposal, that the post of director-general of the union be renewed annually and held, in turn, by the chairman of the Pan-American committees and board in the American republics, according to alphabetical order.

Señor Puerryedon favored permanency in the director-generalship, saying that the office was executive and not political.

After other arguments were presented against this Mexican plan it was deferred until a future conference.

The next point concerned the right of the director-general to participate

in conferences as delegate from one of the countries, which Mexico had opposed.

Mr. Hughes forestalled debate on this by proposing that the director-general should attend future conferences as the representative of the Pan-American Union. He explained that the contrary practice at this conference was due to the absence of any other possibility for meeting the expenses of the director-general in attending.

The net effect of the action by the committee thus far is to continue the present organization of the Pan-American Union with the difference that countries may name non-diplomats as representatives instead of accredited diplomats to Washington, if they choose.

MILLS SAYS WAR CHAOS IS PAST

World's Finances Stable or Nearly So, He Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The last three years have "witnessed a steady march forward" in the field of finance and proved that the world has definitely emerged from the chaos which followed the World War, Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, asserted at the annual meeting of the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce just held here.

Summarising the progress of foreign governments in stabilising their currencies, Mr. Mills characterised the recovery of the entire French financial situation "as one of the most amazing chapters in financial history."

"Some of the problems which two years ago seemed well nigh insoluble have today, in fact, been solved," he continued. "The budget has been balanced. The franc has been stable in value for over a year."

During the last 18 months, Mr. Mills said, Italy, Poland, India, Denmark, Estonia, Argentina, Ecuador and Brazil have been added to the countries whose currencies are legally on a gold or gold exchange standard.

Pierre de Malglaive, president of the Chamber de Commerce Francaise de New York, spoke of the warm friendship existing between the United States and France.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, and Edward R. Finch, Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, also spoke.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Boylston Street Association, Civic Improvement Association, Hotel Statler, 8.

Reception by Governor and Mrs. Fuller to members of the Legislature and justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, State House.

Annual meeting, New England Lawn Tennis Association, University Club, 8.

Monthly meeting, West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Robert Gould Shaw School, 8.

Meeting, Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, Women's Republican Club, 6:30.

Regular weekly rehearsal, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch, Fencing Club, Young Men's Club Room, 7.

Dinner, Past Masters of the Fifth Masonic District, Hotel Statler.

Dinner, Boston Textile Association, Hotel Statler.

Dinner meeting, Ornamental Iron and Bronze Manufacturers Association, Elks Hotel, 6:30.

Lecture on "Bonds, Premiums and Discounts," auspices Suffolk Law School Alumni Association, 73 Mancock Street, 7:45.

Dinner meeting, New Haven Railroad Club, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Sapho," with Mary Garden.

Theaters

Copley—"This Woman Business," 8:30.
Repertory—"The New Morality," 8:15.
Tremont—"Wings" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Hollis—Frank Craven, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting, the Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Meeting, New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, Hotel Statler.

Lecture, Boston League of Women Voters, Hotel Statler.

A phonograph concert of recent recordings with comments by Richard G. Appel, Music Division, Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 5:15.

Music

Boston Opera House, "Lohengrin," 2.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4, except Mondays; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11. Admission free.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings of Indians and Western landscapes by Kathryn W. Leighton. Through Feb. 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week-days 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Admission free.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by members. Through Feb. 4.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Water colors by Elliot O'Hara. Etchings by Oliver Hall. Through Feb. 7.

46 Joy Street—Second annual exhibition Boston Society of Independent Artists. Through Feb. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Wood cuts in color by Walter J. Phillips. Through Feb. 11.

Casson Galleries—Water colors by Carroll Bill. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors and oils by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 17.

St. Botolph Club—Memorial exhibition of works by William Ladd Taylor.

Copley Gallery—Pueblo Indian and Spanish-American handiwork, presented by Massachusetts branch, Eastern Association on Indian Affairs. Through Feb. 4.

Professional Women's Club Room, Hotel Statler—Exhibition of paintings by artist members of the club, Jan. 18-30.

Grace Horne Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibition of modern water colors. Etchings by John Sloan. Paintings by John Noble. Water colors by Ruth and Lyman Paine. Through Feb. 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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PLAN FOR AIDING YOUTH OF NATION TO BE EXPANDED

Junior Achievement Clubs to Extend Into Every Part of Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Junior Achievement movement to aid and recognize youthful accomplishments, starting in this city a few years ago and expanding to many cities throughout the northeastern section of the country, is to be carried to all parts of the United States and into the provinces of Canada.

With this in view the board of directors has been enlarged, the executive staff strengthened, a correspondence course for club leaders instituted and a series of circulars and booklets projected to carry the message of junior achievement to many cities and towns where the work is yet to be instituted.

New members of the board include Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Dr. J. L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, and E. H. Davis, president of Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn.

The expansion plan was definitely ratified at the annual meeting here It is the judgment of officers and supporters of the organization that the experimental period is past and the system ready to be applied on a broad scale.

At the beginning of its fifth volume, the name of the monthly publication, "The Log," is being changed to "Junior Achievement Magazine," and instead of circulating merely among members, will go to many persons who may have had little acquaintance with the work.

Work for both senior and junior clubs is being reorganised in 18 general projects, to be varied and modified to suit different group and community needs. All the principal lines of work, such as metal, wood, electrical, textile, clothing and basketry, are being retained. Increased emphasis will be put on the business and marketing side.

John W. Mace, for seven years national director of Near East Relief, has become director of field service for Junior Achievement, and J. S. Mendenhall has been appointed director of publicity. Albert A. Johnson is general director of the organization, with headquarters in this city, and Horace A. Moses, one of the prime movers from the beginning, has been re-elected president.

Within a short time it is planned to form clubs in Washington and Cleveland, and thence the work will be extended to Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles and other strategic centers.

REICH RENEWS RHINE DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

guments for or against immediate evacuation, the question will doubtless, as a result of Dr. Stresemann's definite demand, be debated before the elections.

Security Issue Discussed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Gustav Stresemann devoted the first third of his speech on the Foreign Office budget in the Reichstag to the security problem, thereby clearly indicating that this question was uppermost in his thoughts. He warned, however, against directing endeavors to establish security into what he called false channels by building up the security of one nation at the expense of another, by which he undoubtedly thought of Germany's disarmed condition, France's strong army, and effectual alliances. The interests of all, he added, should be considered.

Dr. Stresemann then discussed the progress made during the past year with Germany's international and commercial relations. The Reich having been handicapped in the first years after the war in resuming normal international relations, concentrated its efforts upon improving its commercial intercourse with other nations, and Dr. Stresemann's résumé of the situation proved that the Reich could be well satisfied with what it achieved in this direction.

Commercial Relations

Special stress was laid by the Foreign Minister on the fact that the Franco-German commercial treaty recently concluded was the first of its kind ever signed by these two nations.

In the discussion of commercial relations between Jugoslavia and Germany, he declared the policy of both countries was to forget past strife and look to the future. This statement has special interest, as the policy here pursued has been the keynote of Germany's policy ever since the war.

Advocates of friendly commercial relations with Soviet Russia are disappointed by Dr. Stresemann's frank admission of the failure of the German-Russian commercial treaty. The Foreign Minister, in a defense of the Reich's endeavors to draw up a commercial treaty with Poland against the attacks of the farmers, clearly indicated that he does not agree with those favoring the maintenance of a hostile attitude toward that country.

The Dawes Agreement

Discussing Franco-German relations, Dr. Stresemann repeated what he said many times before, that the occupation of the Rhineland was the main impediment to a most necessary rapprochement. In this connection, he used two expressions which met with approval. The French mistrust, after the conclusion of the Locarno Treaty, Dr. Stresemann said was an insult both to Britain and to Germany, since it was based on the assumption that one of these nations might break its promise, and the French demand for security he characterized as "hypocrisy," which he justified by pointing to the Reich's disarmed condition.

Dr. Stresemann refrained from speaking of the Dawes agreement. This was done by the next speaker, Dr. Breitscheid of the Social Democrat Party, who did not believe the Reich was able to pay the full annuities any length of time. Dr. Breitscheid was followed by a speaker for the German National Party who drew attention to the fact that the United States, which was not a member of the League of Nations, was sending troops to Nicaragua, which was a member of the League. This, he said, was not to the credit of the League Council.

DESIGN STADIUM FOR DEMOCRATS

Architects Complete Plans for Building at Houston, Tex., to Seat 25,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A stadium type of building with a seating capacity of approximately $5,000 will be erected in Houston, Tex., to accommodate the Democratic convention, according to the announcement just made here by Democratic National Committee officials.

The design has just been completed by Kenneth Franzheim and J. E. R. Carpenter, New York architects. It includes four dining-rooms, a branch postoffice and rooms for the national committee and the press especially designed to meet the requirements of convention activities.

The building is provided with sloping floors and elevated boxes surrounded by the raised seats. Particular attention has been given to motion picture and "movie-tone" reproductions.

According to Jesse H. Jones, director of finance of the Democratic National Committee, the building will be constructed within a period of 90 days. It will be situated to be swept by the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. C. A. Dowdy, Houston city artitect, will be in charge of the local construction.

A fund of $200,000 has been raised in Houston to pay for the construction work, according to Oscar R. Holcombe, mayor of the convention city, who will leave New York in the immediate future to arrange ground-breaking ceremonies.

ARBORETUM FUND REACHES $75,885

Arnold Endowment Planned to Preserve Native Trees

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Contributions to the Charles Sprague Sargent Fund for the endowment of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, America's great hardy tree and shrub collection, now total $75,885, it has just been announced by Henry James, chairman of the fund's New York committee, which is seeking $1,000,000 to carry on the work. This total includes a contingent gift of $50,000, which will be paid by Edward S. Harkness when the goal is in sight.

Many well-known New Yorkers are among the contributors, among them being Clarence H. Mackay, $5000; Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, $1500; Bernard M. Baruch, $1000; Robert S. Brewster, $1000; Mrs. Henry P. Davison, $1000; Thomas W. Lamont, $1000, and Julius S. Morgan, $1000.

"To allow the activities of the Arnold Arboretum to slacken now at a time when its influence is most needed to encourage hundreds of private and institutional arboreta and supply them with information and plants, would be to throw away material of incalculable value for building up our American civilization," Prof. David Fairchild, senior agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, wrote recently to the New York committee.

"The Arnold Arboretum is the great pioneer tree institution of the American continent. Many of the species once lost would be very difficult to get again because, with every year, they become rarer and in time will be extinct."

DU PONT-FLINTKOTE AGREEMENT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and The Flintkote Company of Boston have joined interests by a contractual relation whereby, under protection of patents, du Pont becomes exclusive distributor throughout the United States for Asphalt Chromate Emulsion, and also exclusive distributor in oil pipe line and natural gas fields of asphalt emulsions to be used as a protective coating.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably with some snow Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday cloudy and somewhat warmer, probably snow; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy, with warmer in Vermont tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer, probably snow; moderate variable winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	6	Memphis	18
Atlantic City	20	Montreal	2
Boston	22	Nantucket	26
Buffalo	16	New Orleans	56
Calgary	14	New York	20
Charleston	48	Philadelphia	22
Chicago	12	Pittsburgh	16
Denver	30	Portland, Me.	14
Des Moines	12	Portland, Ore.	38
Eastport	20	San Francisco	48
Galveston	62	St. Louis	24
Hatteras	40	St. Paul	10
Helena	26	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	54	Tampa	56
Kansas City	26	Washington	32
Los Angeles	56		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:20 p. m.
Wednesday, 6:50 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

ARMY PROGRAM NOW CALLS FOR $399,000,000

Appropriation Bill Provides for Carrying On Increase in Aviation Strength

WASHINGTON (AP) — Carrying a total of $399,000,000, including $80,433,000 for nonmilitary activities, the annual army appropriation bill has been reported to the House by its appropriations committee. The amount represents an increase of $3,654,000 over current funds, but a decrease of $494,000 under the budget estimates.

The committee said that after a "careful study into the foundation of published reports," it had found that a deficit existed in the nation's ammunition reserve, but not in an alarming amount. It asked that $7,393,000 be used for procurement of ammunition next year and said the War Department plans to present a program for 1930 looking to the gradual elimination of the existing deficit.

Of the total non-military allotment, $50,000,000 was made available in a lump sum for the carrying out of existing river and harbor projects.

Continuance during the next fiscal year of an army of 118,750 men, including 1248 men to be absorbed into the air corps under the five-year aviation program, also was provided. The appropriation for the air corps amounted to $24,850,000, plus a contract authorization of $5,000,000. The committee said that in total number of planes the second increment of the five-year program will be more than met at the end of the year.

"There will be on hand, except possibly as many as 101 planes on order, 1598 planes as against the program figure of 1355 planes," the report said. "In types of planes there will be a shortage of 27 bombardment planes.

"With respect to using Liberty motors, the army still possesses over 2000. It cost around $700 to put one in a plane as against as much as $7000 for a more modern type, of which two or more are bought for each plane. No convincing reason has been advanced as to why this type of motors should not be used."

The bill "proposes to appropriate $4,874,000 in cash" toward new construction at military posts, and also provides for contracts involving an additional $2,115,000.

The committee said that funds for rations contemplated placing the army on an equal basis with the navy and marine corps. It quoted Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, army chief of staff, as saying that the increase for subsistence is the "finest contribution to the army since I have been in it."

Theaters

"This Woman Business" at the Copley Theater

A bright modern English comedy, "This Woman Business," is being played this week at the Copley Theater by the resident company, of which E. E. Clive is director. In his clear-cut characterizations and unflagging wit, Ben W. Levy, author "This Woman Business," often seems worthy of comparison with Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Levy tells the story of five misogynists, self-marooned in a Cornwall cottage far from a railway, intent on a vacation from women's society. When an attractive young woman stumbles into their retreat the audience clearly foresees the general course of the rest of the story, for all five capitulate. That Mr. Levy can keep the audience entertained by means other than freshness of plot material is proof of his skill in making his personages talk dramatically and amusingly.

Cecile Dixon, a newcomer of the company, played with the needed charm and force the part of the fair disturber. She found an especially good foil in Norman Cannon as the wise and ancient judge who has a great many laughs inside himself over the discomfiture of the younger and more impressionable men of the party. Ralph Roberts proved again his abilities as a comedian in his study of a highly domesticated husband who was uneasy as soon as he became separated from his family. Other parts are acted by Vernon Kelso, Rupert Lucas, May Ediss, David Clyde, W. E. Watts and Victor Beecroft.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Student Prince," with Norma Shearer and Ramon Novarro in the leads, is being shown this week at the State Theater.

"Wings," a motion picture based on American aviators' share in the World War, continues at the Tremont Theater.

Frank Craven is in the final week of his engagement at the Hollis Street Theater in his golf comedy, "The Nineteenth Hole."

Next Monday William Hodge begins an engagement at the Plymouth Theater in his newest play, a mystery comedy, called "Straight Thru' the Door."

Charlotte Cushman Club

An entertainment for the benefit of the building fund of the Charlotte Cushman Club will be given at the Copley Theater next Friday afternoon. In addition to a performance of "This Woman Business" by the Clive Company, contributions of songs or recitations have been promised by many players now appearing in Boston, including Jane Cowl, Holbrook Blinn, Eddie Buzzell, Ray Dooley, Elizabeth Murray and Richard Keene.

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SALVATION ARMY TO BUILD HALLS

Training School Facilities to Be Enlarged at Cost of $100,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Establishment of 130 community meeting halls and additional investments of approximately $100,000 for training school facilities are outstanding features of the program adopted for the Salvation Army in the southeastern states at the first annual congress of the organization since Atlanta was made the center of the new territory. Another part of the program will be to increase the circulation of the War Cry in the southeast to 70,000 copies weekly.

A community meeting hall at a local mill, rushed to completion in 14 days at a cost of $6500, was adopted as a model for 130 such structures contemplated for the year. Commander Evangeline Booth, who opened the congress with two public sermons and presided over its sessions, also presided at the dedication of the new hall.

Training School Limited

The Salvation Army training school here has been handicapped by insufficient classroom facilities, leaders said, and this condition will be remedied by expenditures which will bring the investment in training school property up to a minimum of $150,000.

Another important movement on foot for 1928, as announced at the business sessions, is the establishment here of a woman's institution to serve the entire State, at an estimated cost of $250,000 for the building and equipment.

Since the territorial headquarters were established in Atlanta about a year ago, noteworthy forward strides have been made in the organization's work, officials said.

1300 Enter Service

Approximately 1300 young men and women entered the service in the South last year, and the books of the Atlantic Training School alone show a total of 340 applicants for officership.

New service to be rendered by the trade department of the southeastern territorial headquarters will enable every Salvationist in the territory to purchase his equipment here more quickly and economically than by sending, as formerly, to the northern and western centers.

GIFTS OF FURNISHINGS OFFERED TO LEAGUE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Although the architects are still at work on the plans for a new assembly hall and secretariat buildings for the League of Nations, offers are already being received of gifts toward interior furnishing and decoration.

Australia has just notified the League that it will offer a rostrum in Australian wood for the Assembly Hall and New Zealand and South Africa have offered panelling for two of the committee rooms in timber from their respective countries, while New Zealand further offers a presidential chair of Samoan wood. These offers are being passed on to the League building committee to be fitted into the general scheme.

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC & POWER CO.

Virginia Electric & Power Company in the year ended Dec. 31 earned profit of $4,719,308 after taxes, interest and amortization, but before depreciation and reserve, compared with $4,073,664 in 1926.

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LARGE INCREASE IN MAINE POWER SOURCES SHOWN

Despite Growth, Says Governor, All Surplus Energy Committed by July

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Maine has the highest per capita power development of any state and is now finding a record-breaking increase in consumption of its water-power resources, said Ralph O. Brewster, Governor, at a meeting of the Maine members of the New England Council at the Falmouth Hotel here. The session was called to discuss the water-power situation in relation to Maine and New England.

Export of power, said the Governor, had been urged on the grounds that Maine has been falling behind in power development; that Maine has a great power surplus, that power corporations may at any time disregard the Fernald law as being unconstitutional and go ahead with power export.

Referring to the much discussed "surplus power," the Governor asserted that the anticipated surplus of primary power from the 25,000 horsepower development at the $3,000,000 Gulf Island project on the Androscoggin River had not been realized. The stockholders have been informed that all the expected surplus will be committed by July 1 of this year.

Another angle of the power problem is the condition under which Massachusetts power concerns will agree to import the Maine power. The Boston Edison Company, after conferences with the Central Maine Power Company, announced that nothing less than long-term contracts of 30 to 40 years would be acceptable.

"This is, of course," commented the Governor, "at variance with the entire foundation upon which the possibility of power export was considered by the citizens of Maine a year ago."

INDIAN TRIBAL EPIC PAINTED

(Continued from Page 1)

have decided to become a minister to my people." But the Bishop said, "It is not possible. It is not for a man to be minister and chief as well. You would have to be one or the other.

"Could you give up being a chief? Could you cut your hair? Could you give over all the majesty and preeminence of office in your tribe? If you could, we might see." Deloria said incredulously, "But I could not be anything less than a chief, even to be a minister," and so he went away sadly.

But the song was in his heart and he reflected that when he had said he needed no Guide, pride and arrogance had not let him speak the truth; and that when he said his harvest had been great it had not, really, been his harvest at all, and when he had boasted of his strength he had, instead, been weak.

So he went back to the Bishop, saying, "If you will take me I shall put off my war bonnet. I shall cut my hair and my people will look for another chief."

Proves Power for Good

The rest is the long story of the ordained Deloria's service and ministry among his people. "No single figure among all the Sioux Indians," Dr. Roberts said, "has been the power for good Deloria has been. And for those who believe the Indians an arrogant, unyielding race it should be said that when Deloria put away the signs of his office, observing wisely thenceforth his own relation to the Great Guide, he was showing a trait of the Indian people which is always to be found, though it may be partially hidden beneath the superficial evidence of self-sufficiency.

"The Indian is fundamentally humble and simple in the face of great truths, he is able to look well into the future, extremely desirous of contributing his share to the life of the nation. He regards his absorption now by the white race as inevitable and sees that his race will become better for it. He is philosophic and, of all races, I think, the most open to the influence of Christianity. For 50 years now, since the Custer campaign, the Indian has progressed steadily. He will never become a liability to the United States Government."

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AREA OF LOS ANGELES ENLARGED FOR CENSUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Los Angeles metropolitan area is to be enlarged to include 2015 of the 32,308 square miles found in the four counties of the district as a part of the preliminary preparations for the 1930 government census.

The government is to tabulate number of industries, population, wage earners, and total value of products manufactured annually. It has been decided to include in the new metropolitan area 1175 square miles of Los Angeles County, 340 square miles of Orange, 340 square miles of San Bernardino and 160 square miles of Riverside. The total metropolitan area would be 3015 square miles.

LANGUAGE INSTITUTE TO BE HELD AT YALE

Unusual Range of Courses Has Been Selected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A linguistic institute will be held at Yale University for six weeks, from July 9 to Aug. 17, under the direction of Prof. Edgar H. Sturtevant, of Yale, assisted by Prof. Reinhold E. Saleski, of Bethany College.

Twenty-three scholars from 14 institutions in this country and abroad have agreed to gather at Yale and to offer what is said to be a wider range of linguistic courses than has ever been given at one time by any university in this country or elsewhere.

There will be courses in such languages as Sanskrit, Pali, Oscan, Old Provencal, Old Spanish, Old Portuguese, Old French, Early Irish, Early Welsh, Gothic, Old Norse, Old High German, Old English, Lithuanian, Hittite, Hebrew, Assyrian, Arabic, and Turkish. Other courses will treat of special dialects, such as Homeric Greek, other Greek dialects, and Old Latin.

A thorough study also will be made of American English. The history of certain languages, including Italian, German, and English, will be outlined. Other topics to be considered are phonetics, the meaning of words and sentences, syntax, and the methods of studying unrecorded languages such as those of the American Indian.

Furniture Sale

During February a number of our pieces of Furniture will be sold at unusually great reductions. They consist of pieces now discontinued by the manufacturers.

Of Maple, Mahogany and Walnut, they are both well made and distinctive. Together with all our Furniture and Lamps they may be found on

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Work Started on Great Storage Reservoir on the Sacandaga River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HADLEY, N. Y.—After five years of preparation, work has begun on the Conklingville dam, on the Sacandaga River, which marks New York State's first effort toward flood control.

The dam, which will form a lake 22 miles long—nearly the size of Lake George—will form a reservoir third in size in the United States and the largest in the northeastern United States. It will impound 37 billion cubic feet of water.

The dam will be 115 feet high, 1200 feet long, and 600 feet at the base. The spillway will be 85 feet deep, 300 feet long and will be cut through rock. Nearly 1000 men will be employed on the construction, as soon as the spillway is cut through. Sixteen reservoirs in all will be built along the Hudson watershed.

Because the benefits to the power companies can be capitalized, practically all of the cost of the control project is assessed upon them.

It is anticipated that new water-power installations, aggregating 200,000 horse-power, will be added to the present developments on the upper Hudson. A new industrial activity is looked for, as a result, through the whole region.

The communities which will be removed from the map by the Sacandaga reservoir are those of Day, West Day, Conklingville and Cranberry Center. About 1000 former residents have already moved from the valley.

The control to be established will not only remove the flood peaks, but will provide for raising the water level in the dry periods, when, in the past, many of the paper, pulp, shirt and collar, box and other factories had to close.

PASSENGER AGENT PROMOTED

Chester W. Gray, who for the past eight years has been traveling freight and passenger agent in Boston for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has been promoted to the position of general agent.

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R. B. BENNETT MAKES ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

Leader of Canadian Opposition Refers to Dominion's Political Status

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, speaking yesterday to the address, criticized every clause contained in the speech from the throne, beginning at the claims of unexcelled prosperity of Canada and ending with strong disapproval of the Government's intention to appoint a Minister to Tokyo. Referring to the latter, he declared that it was utterly absurd to say that Canada enjoyed equal political status with Great Britain until the British Laws Validity Act was repealed, and appointing such a minister would not improve Canada's status, but would cause most dangerous implications.

"We are opposed to setting up these legations so long as our status is as at present. What we really need are trade commissioners in foreign countries," Mr. Bennett declared. He demanded the immediate repeal of the sales tax and the annual setting aside of fixed sums for paying the national debt.

He also deplored the failure of the Government to launch some comprehensive immigration scheme that would people the West. Since 1922, he said, settlers had been coming in at the front door and going out at the back. This was the most important question that could engage the Canadian people.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, following, took issue with Mr. Bennett, quoting figures to prove his contention that the country's prosperity had markedly increased along every line, causing reductions in the national debt, in unemployment, and in taxation. Referring to the St. Lawrence development scheme, Mr. King reminded the House that "It has political, economical, national and international aspects, all of which are very far-reaching," and while the Government was mindful of its magnitude it did not propose to be precipitated into a hasty discussion or decision.

In the meantime Canada was communicating with the United States regarding fundamental points brought up by the advisory committee, and until a reply had been received he could not say how far negotiations would proceed. The water power rights of Ontario and Quebec were being referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for a decision.

ACTION OF SOVIETS SHOCKS REICH LABOR

Communist Loses to Social Democrat in State Election

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The first noticeable effect of the exiling of Trotzky on the feeling of the labor classes in Germany showed itself in the elections for the Diet of the small state of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in which the Communists lost one seat to the Social Democrats, for the radical workmen of Germany, hitherto supporting the Communists, were greatly shocked by the Soviet's action against Trotzky. The Social Democrats, moreover, was the only party which gained votes. This is generally regarded as a forecast of the coming elections in the Reich.

The masses on the whole are greatly displeased at the course pursued by the present Government in which the German Nationalists exercise a dominating influence. A considerable weakening of the Right parties and a corresponding strengthening of the Social Democrat Party is therefore generally expected to be the outcome of the Reichstag elections. In that case the next Government coalition would undoubtedly include the Social Democrats reaching from that party to Dr. Gustav Stresemann's German Peoples Party.

This dissatisfaction at the policy of the Government also caused the recent conflict with the Roman Catholic party which is now ended by a meeting of the Reichstag's committee of this party, in which the Left wing led by the Roman Catholic labor union men gained the upper hand. In these circumstances it is not believed that Dr. Marx will return as Chancellor after the elections.

LACK OF WORK PARTLY DUE TO IMMIGRATION

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Charging that the unemployment situation in the Province of Manitoba has been aggrevated by the Dominion immigration policy, the Premier, John Bracken, has appealed to the Government at Ottawa for co-operation in finding a solution for the problem.

In a letter to W. L. MacKenzie King, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bracken declared that the situation no longer is merely local, but is due in part to the presence of numbers of immigrants who have been brought into the Province by the Dominion Government without employment or occupation having been provided for them.

WAHABI TRIBESMEN RAID KOWEIT REGION

BASRA, Irak (AP)—A large force of Wahabi tribesmen raided Koweit territory Friday, it is learned here, near the village of Jaharah, killing many inhabitants and taking camels and cattle.

A Koweit force sent in pursuit of the marauders engaged them in a fight. There were many casualties on both sides but the punitive force was victorious.

REICH TO ESTABLISH BANK TO AID EXPORTS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Julius Curtius, Minister of Economics, is endeavoring to establish an "export bank" for the support of exportation by collecting sufficient foreign or German capital, he informed the Reichstag's main committee. This undoubtedly would greatly relieve the Reich, which has hitherto frequently granted so-called exportation credits to industry.

In this connection Dr. Curtius made the statement that Germany had been able to accumulate three times as much capital from its own resources since the war as the amount of the loans it had obtained abroad, so that the Reich's reconstruction was no longer based entirely on borrowed money. The total German foreign debt in the form of long and short-term loans, he stated, amounted to 6,000,000,000 marks, for which the Reich was paying 400,000,000 marks interest and amortization annually. The long-term foreign loans alone amount to 4,500,000,000 marks.

CANADA GIVES WARM WELCOME TO MR. COSGRAVE

Irish Free State President Is Entertained by Dominion Parliament

OTTAWA—William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, and several members of his Cabinet were warmly welcomed during their brief visit to Canada. On Monday night they were the guests of both Houses of Parliament at a banquet in the Chateau Laurier, and at noon today the President addressed the members of the Canadian Club.

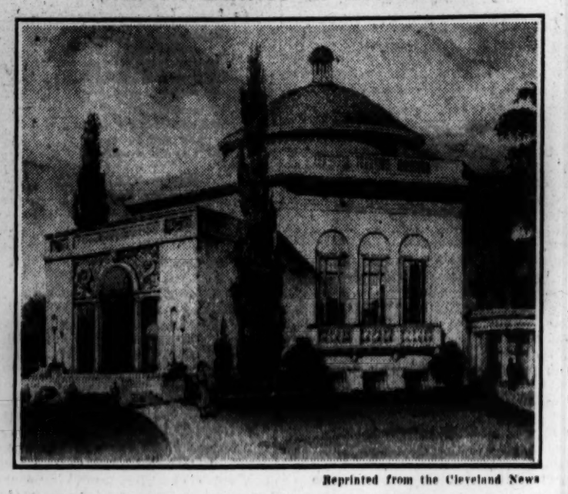
W. L. MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, introducing him at the former function, pointed out that the Premier of South Africa was the only head of a self-governing Dominion who had not visited Canada during recent months. Mr. Cosgrave, he said, represented a race that had borne a great part in the making of the Dominion and represented a government that was not only modeled after Canada's, but had the cordial sympathy of all shades of political feeling in it.

R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition; Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers of Alberta; R. Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate; W. B. Ross, Senate Opposition leader, and Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, also paid tribute to the visitor.

Mr. Cosgrave spoke briefly, voicing gratitude for Canada's long-proved friendship, and declared that "We have a warm corner in our hearts for the Canadian people."

Gerald Fitzgerald, Minister of Defense in the Irish Cabinet, insisted that the Irish were anything but a truculent people, and would yet become known as the most peaceful on earth. "You represent here," he said, "what is possible the world over—harmony between differing races under the same roof—an example that all nation can well follow."

Church Edifice at Cleveland



Reprinted from the Cleveland News

New Building of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, is Designed on Lines of Octagon and in Italian Renaissance Style.

EARL HAIG PASSES ON

Distinguished Commander Contributed Large Share to Allies' Success in War

LONDON, (AP)—Earl Haig, who as commander-in-chief of the British Armies in France and Belgium, contributed in a large share to the Allies' success in 1918 has passed on. Since the war, Earl Haig has devoted much of his time to organizing relief for disabled soldiers and their families.

The military achievements of Earl Haig consummated seven centuries of military service by the ancient and aristocratic family of Haig of Bemersyde, in Berwickshire. The third and youngest son of John Haig, J. P., of Cameroshridge, Fifeshire, a military career was planned for Douglas Haig. He obtained a commission in the Seventh Hussars in 1885. In the ordinary course of events he had attained the rank of a captain in the Seventeenth Lancers when he was ordered to the Sudan to serve under Kitchener.

A Strategist and Leader

For his service at Atbara and Khartum he was made a brevet-major. In the next war, the Boer War, under Gen. Sir John French, his successful commanding of several cavalry columns again won the praise of his commander and he was made a brevet-colonel and added to his store of medals.

These campaigns were a basis upon which the colonel was able to build a reputation as a strategist and leader. The friendship of Kitchener soon gave him the command of inspector-general of cavalry in India from 1905 to 1906 and he was gazetted as a major-general in 1904, just eight years after he had been a lieutenant of cavalry.

He was knighted in 1911.

When the war started he was director of military training at the War Office. He trained and sent the first contingent to France but at the urgent request of Field Marshal French he was sent to France to command the First Army Corps.

It fell to General Haig to command the English divisions at the first battle of the Marne and this he did with such skill that his work was singled out by Lord French in his report to the War Office. For this service Haig was made a full general and despite the fact that there were older and more experienced officers in the field he came to be recognized as the ablest of the English commanders.

Voted a Gift of $500,000

His knowledge of the strategic importance of the cavalry and his faith in that branch of service caused him to use it more than most commanders in the great conflict were inclined to do. The retreats from Mons and Ypres covered by the cavalry have been known as the finest examples of military science produced in the war. This brought more commendation for the commander of the First Corps and when on Dec. 15, 1915, French was relieved of the supreme command of the English forces and raised to peerage, the nation in one loud acclaim welcomed the appointment of Haig to the command of his friend. After the appointment of Foch as generalissimo, Haig's service was so brilliant as to win him further renown.

He had been appointed field marshal in 1917 for distinguished service and when he returned to England after the war the mantle of Wellington by popular desire was thrust upon his shoulders. In 1919 he was received by the king on relinquishing his command and retiring from the army, when His Majesty raised him to the dignity of an earl. He was later called before Parliament, publicly thanked and voted a gift of $500,000.

100,000,000 UNDER TRICOLOR

PARIS (AP)—The census held a year ago in all the French colonies has just been published, revealing that there are slightly more than 100,000,000 persons living under the Tricolor. France itself has a little more than 40,000,000 population.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH IS OPENED

Cleveland Structure Can Seat More Than 1000 Persons

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland News published the following article about the new edifice of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, recently opened in this city at Lake Avenue and West 117th Street:

"The building is designed on the octagon plan. This shape was decided upon to secure excellent acoustical properties and to bring the maximum number of seats in proximity to the readers.

"The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1012 as, has the Sunday school. Entrance to the reading room and executive offices is from West 117th Street.

"The readers' desk and the organ, said to be one of the finest in the city, are directly opposite the front entrance and are flanked by loges. Conventional church pews were abandoned in favor of comfortable individual chairs, heavily upholstered with blue mohair.

"The architecture of the building is Italian renaissance in detail. The exterior walls are Birmingham buff sandstone and are surmounted by a huge dome. The foyer is finished in marble and bronze and the main auditorium in walnut and ornamental plaster. Indirect illumination eliminates all glare.

"Frank W. Ball, architect, designed the building and supervised the construction. The church was erected by the Van Blarcom Company."

NICHOLAS TITULESCU AGAIN SEES MUSSOLINI

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Nicholas Titulescu, who postponed his departure from Rome in order to discuss further with the Duce, Benito Mussolini, problems affecting Italy and Rumania, left the Italian capital last night for Paris. The Rumanian Foreign Minister saw for the third time Signor Mussolini and also Signor Grandi, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. It is learned on good authority that Mr. Titulescu informed the Italian Government that while Rumania would join the other states of the Little Entente in presenting a memorandum to the League of Nations on the question of the Hungarian machine guns incident, it would insist that the memorandum would not be regarded as a protest, but simply as a document in which the Little Entente informs the League of the discovery of the machine guns.

AIR PROJECT REJECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Jam.—The committee which by direction of the British Government investigated the possibility of an inter-British West Indies air service, has reported against the project for purposes of trade alone.

MOVE TO LIMIT POWER INQUIRY

Subcommittee Is to Draft Amendments to Walsh Resolution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A subcommittee has been appointed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to formulate amendments to the Walsh water-power investigation resolution, which would confine the proposed inquiry to interstate business.

Members of the subcommittee are Frederic M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky; W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, and Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

No action was taken on the question of whether the investigation should include all stages of the water-power industry or be limited only to fiscal transactions.

The question of whether a Senate committee should make the investigation or the Federal Trade Commission conduct the inquiry as was suggested by the power interests, was taken under consideration, but no final action was taken.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the resolution, declared those backing his proposal on the committee will make a minority report urging enactment of the original resolution if the committee does not report out a resolution satisfactory to them.

Women to Debate Place in Politics

Are They Becoming Important Factor Is Question Now Before the House

Are women becoming an increasingly important factor in public office? This question is to be answered by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at a symposium in which seven women holding state offices will be among the group which will discuss the topic "The Massachusetts Woman in Public."

Problems of a governor's council will be the subject of Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, the first woman ever to hold a position in that executive body.

Mrs. Emma F. Schofield, an Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts, will tell of her duties. She was the first and only woman commissioner on the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth and executive secretary of the Minimum Wage Commission, will talk on the activities of the former office.

And there will be three women Representatives in the Massachusetts General Court to talk on legislative matters. They are Miss Martha N. Brooks, Mrs. Florence S. Slocomb and Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson.

In addition to these speakers there will be Mrs. Sadie Lipner Shulman, the first woman to hold the position of assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, and Mrs. Jennie L. Barron, a member of the Boston School Committee.

WHEN traveling in the United States or abroad, you will find the comfort and pleasure of your trip increased if you make your reservations at hotels which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

CHILEAN BILL SEEKS TO PUT CURB ON LIQUOR

Presidential Measure Intended to Combat Alcoholism Among Workers

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—President Emiliano Figueroa-Larrain is determined to curb drunkenness by law.

A presidential bill, intended to combat alcoholism among workers in the nitrate fields and copper mills of Tarapac and Antofagasta in northern Chile, is now before Congress.

The bill would prohibit the manufacture and consumption of any beverage containing alcohol in these provinces, except in cities, towns and other points of concentrated population. There the manufacture of beer and wine would be permitted as well as their consumption in clubs and homes.

In a message accompanying the bill the President says that if this does not check drunkenness he will propose complete prohibition next year.

A law, known as a semi-dry law, was enacted for the two provinces about a year ago. This permitted the manufacture of wine and beer throughout the affected territory, but prohibited stronger drinks.

Holland Hears Mr. Kellogg as Telephone Links Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Hello! Hello! This is Mr. Kellogg speaking. The Secretary of State. Yes—this is Washington. Yes, this is the United States of America."

"I am speaking from The Hague, in Holland. This is Beimrtes van Blokland speaking—Minister of Foreign Affairs in Her Majesty's Government. I hope you can hear me in America."

"I can hear you very well, thank you. The reception is excellent. The two countries are even more closely linked by this latest development of natural science."

In such words, or words very similar, felicitations were exchanged between the Foreign Offices of the respective governments with the first try-out of the new Dutch-American long-distance telephone service. The call was received by Mr. Kellogg at Washington at 9:25, five hours earlier, according to American time, than that in Holland, where the Dutch Foreign Minister was speaking.

PASS ROLLS ROYCE DIVIDEND

Rolls Royce of America omitted the quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, due at this time.

Filene's
BOSTON

Are you a size 36 to 40, trying to squeeze into misses' dresses to get misses' styles? You needn't!

WHEN you wear dresses that pinch through the shoulders, and pull from elbow to elbow, and hike up in length because the hip line is too tight, something HAS to give. They can't possibly wear as well or look as well as dresses that fit with easy grace.

We're giving attention to this new phase of size specialization in the women's dress shops on the sixth floor, so that youthful women can find "YOUNG" styles in dresses that FIT. It's a new idea.

Misses' styles in sizes 36 to 40, Sixth floor.

Prior to Removal

A. JAECKEL & CO.

will sell

REGARDLESS OF COST

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comprising the following:

26 Raccoon	12 Natural Mink
53 Muskrat	11 Broadtail
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11 Nutria	3 Russian Ermine
31 Leopard	26 Black Caracul
10 Leopard Cat	23 Brown Caracul
8 Civet Cat	4 Gray Caracul
13 Natural Otter	6 Alaska Seal
13 Natural Squirrel	83 Hudson Seal (DYED MUSKRAT)
15 Jap Mink	11 Mole
2 Fitch	1 Kolinsky

All prices on these Fur Garments are reduced to assure their sale before our removal. Those who take advantage of these opportunities, can buy infinitely greater values for less money than they will be able to buy, in this type of Fur Garment, next season.

A. JAECKEL & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 35TH & 36TH STREETS

NEW YORK

MANY CHANGES IN CARS NOTED IN CHICAGO SHOW

High Radiators, Vivid Color Combinations, Low Bodies, and Motor Refinements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More artistic color combinations, advanced styles and improved performance, in cars of all prices, are features of the twenty-eighth annual automobile show at the Coliseum. Color is not confined to the cars themselves, but is shown in the outdoor setting which is the theme of the hall decorations.

Radiators on many of the cars have been made high and narrow, suggesting foreign practice of the radiators seen on racing cars. At the same time, the radiator caps have been lowered and made almost flat, to give a straight line effect to radiator and cowl.

From the rear of the car the spare tire or wheel has been brought forward and put in a fender well at the front of the running board. In most cases the spare is duplicated to give balance in both weight and appearance, so that a spare is carried in the well of each front fender. Top appearance follows two well-defined trends. One is to extend the roof curve in a sweeping arc which ends in the visor. The other is to stop the roof abruptly and use a short military visor set at a sharp angle.

Types of Convertible Tops

Two colors, and sometimes three, are used on the cars, the change usually being made at the bead line just below the window. Some cars use a double bead and some a single. Others use a single bead with a panel effect at the doors, the panel being finished to contrast or harmonize with the rest of the car.

Several convertible cars are shown. A phaeton has glass sides and a top which can be completely concealed when down, by means of pockets in the rear of the body. Another new type body is a sedan with khaki top, which in a few seconds can be thrown back to give a better view when touring. When closed again, "zippers" at the sides quickly make the top rainproof.

The most fundamental body difference, however, is in a car which is extremely low due to the use of a special frame shaped like the body and over which the steel body fits. In this car the tops of the chassis side rails are actually the door sills on which one steps when entering the car. This construction makes the car unusually low and safe to operate at relatively high speeds.

Several Mechanical Changes

The extra performance in the 1928 cars does not stand out like the colors and styles but it is there. Only one car without four-wheel brakes was seen. Last year there were several. One car has a four-speed transmission which is equally quiet in both third and fourth speed. It is usually started in second speed and the first speed is used only when the car is started in mud or sand or when it must pull up an exceptionally steep hill.

The use of four speeds is not new but the transmission with quiet third and fourth speeds is comparatively recent. The transmission enables the car to perform well in city driving, and to travel fast on the open road without overspeeding the engine.

Other features hidden deep beneath the paint are the more powerful engines which, with better fuel available today, make use of higher compression in the cylinders.

But the new things are not all hidden inside the engine. There is the new type windshield wiper, with one or two blades sweeping clear across the glass. There are more shock absorbers on the cars than ever before.

Shatter Proof Glass Used

On some of the better cars shatter proof glass is used. This is a built-up glass, made of three layers of glass, with two layers of pyralin between, like a five-layer sandwich. All five slices are put together by a special process and the edges sealed against the entry of air.

Appearance of the cars has been enhanced inside and out. Some are using genuine walnut on the door panels, just below the windows, usually with a decorative inlay. In one case this inlay was an artistic landscape.

But changes are not made merely for the sake of change or even to get better performance, for with the new colors and new styles are improvements to make the cars last longer. Two makers have added central lubrication system, which with a single push on a pedal lubricate every point in the chassis. Others have added hand operated or automatic radiator shutters to warm up the engine quickly and increase its life.

ENFORCEMENT WORK PRAISED BY LEAGUE

Appreciation of the persistent efforts of enforcement officers and prosecutors in Massachusetts was expressed in resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League at its annual meeting. The Board also commended President Coolidge and Gov. Alvin T. Fuller for their endorsements of strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment, and promised to support only candidates for office who are in sympathy with the national prohibition laws.

POWER PLAN, IT IS SAID, WOULD HURT FISHERIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Fishery interests and representatives of Indian tribes joined here in a massed protest against any electrical power development which would adversely affect British Columbia fisheries. Their point of attack before the provincial water board is the plan of the Canadian Forest Products Company, backed by the International Harvester interests, of Chicago, for a giant dam across the Nimpkish River, Vancouver Island.

This dam, designed to develop power for a huge pulp and paper mill, would ruin important fisheries, flood millions of feet of timber and inundate two Indian villages, the water board was told. The province must choose between the fisheries and the power scheme, the water board was warned. In reply, the power interests offered to install any kind of fish ladder that the fisheries department demanded and agreed to compensate all persons whose interests were affected by the flooding of timber land. Officials of the Indian Department appeared to demand protection for Indians who depend on the Nimpkish fisheries for a living.

FILM MEN SEEK BOOKING REFORM

Independent Exhibitors Pin Hopes for Better Programs on Discussion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As a step toward correcting certain booking practices in the motion picture industry, delegates of both producers and the unaffiliated exhibitors are meeting here to draw up a new standard exhibition contract.

The Contract Committee, which has begun hearings, was appointed for this purpose during the conference of the industry before the Federal Trade Commission in October. Composed of three men from the producers and three from the independent exhibitors it is making an effort at reform from within the industry.

Motion picture theater owners who are not affiliated with the producers are staking their hopes on the work of this committee, said Frank J. Rembusch, secretary of the Unaffiliated Exhibitors of America. This organization represented independent exhibitors before the Federal Trade Commission, to whom it protested against certain practices on the part of producers which, it charged, make it virtually impossible for them to hold their own against theaters owned wholly or in part by the producers.

In an informal meeting preceding the committee hearings, unaffiliated theater owners outlined their recommendations for a new contract. Answers to a questionnaire previously sent out to the state organizations by Mr. Rembusch were reported, showing that exhibitors agreed on essential points.

Opposition to a compulsory arbitration clause in the existing contract was voiced in all replies read, he said. Exhibitors declared that in order to buy pictures they must sign away their right to go to court. Voluntary arbitration is one thing, they said, and compulsory arbitration quite another. They declared the latter gives them no protection against arbitrary acts of the producers.

Another general demand was the "right to buy pictures in the open market." According to existing practice, the independent exhibitors pointed out, they must buy their pictures in "blocks," taking 20 or more in order to get a few important ones they desire.

This practice has been held "an act in restraint of trade" by the Federal Trade Commission, but the hope is held that correction will come from within the industry. They said that under the "block booking" method exhibitors must buy pictures by title often before they are filmed and they charged that this advance tends to lower standards of photoplays.

Further, they maintained that the best pictures are often denied the independent exhibitors and run in affiliated houses. All these abuses, it is hoped, may be corrected in a clause in the new contract giving the right to buy in an open market, according to Mr. Rembusch.

CONCILIATION BOARD FOR PRAGUE TREATY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—A conciliation committee which will be in harmony with the decisions of the conciliation and arbitration treaty concluded in Prague on Jan. 2, 1926, between Sweden and Czechoslovakia has now been constituted. Prominent among the members are: Alois de Meuron of Lausanne (president). a lawyer and member of the Swiss National Council; Dr. Cornelius van Vollenhoven, professor at the University of Leyden, member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; and the British representative in the indemnity commission, Sir Fischer Williams.

Erik Martin Kellberg, Secretary of the Swedish State Department of Justice, is the Swedish member of the commission. The Czechoslovakian Government appointed for its representative, Jaroslav Kallab, professor of justice of the people at the University of Brünn.

GIFTS FOR JUGOSLAVS FROM YOUNG AMERICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Recently there arrived here from America a large package sent by the Junior Red Cross of America to their Jugoslav colleagues. The boys and girls of America sent their Jugoslav brothers and sisters 5000 large boxes and five cases of toys, sweetmeats, as well as school necessities, etc. Each packet contained a friendly letter. The presents will be distributed to all the members of the Jugoslav Junior Red Cross through their organisations, in all, 2000.

The Jugoslav children have also sent presents to the little Americans, mostly small gifts decorated with Serbian national patterns. The work of the American Red Cross is followed here with great interest, and serves as inspiration for the work of the Jugoslav Junior Red Cross.

TO RESTORE STANFORD HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Through the efforts of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce and Board of Supervisors and the Sacramento Chapter of the Stanford Alumni Association, the first residence of Leland Stanford, former Governor and United States Senator from California, as well as founder of Stanford University at Michigan Bluff, is being restored.

UNITED STATES MAKES MOVE TO IMPROVE TRADE

Geneva Convention Signed for Removing Prohibitions—Reservations Made

GENEVA (AP)—The United States has signed the Geneva convention for the removal of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The object of the convention, which has now been signed by 22 states including all the great powers is to promote the flow of international trade.

Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, who represented the United States at the Geneva conference at which the convention was drawn up, signed in behalf of Washington, making the one reservation that the United States maintains its right to prevent the exportation of helium gas which is used in dirigibles and is comparatively scarce. This point had already been agreed to by the conference.

Canada and the Latin-American states have not yet signed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—International cooperation by the United States with the comity of nations has been extended with the signature by Hugh Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland, of the convention and protocol abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions. These were drawn up at Geneva last October. The United States makes two reservations, described by the State Department as "interpretive."

Abolition Will Be of Advantage

It is believed that the abolition of the prohibitions and restrictions which have developed in many countries, chiefly during and since the war, will be of material advantage to American foreign commerce. The United States, through the War Trade Board, imposed various prohibitions or restrictions during the war, but these were abolished after the armistice.

In some countries, however, numerous commodities still cannot be imported or exported except under license and in limited quantities. The countries in which the convention becomes effective must abolish this system in respect of each other. The countries that have signed the convention account for a large proportion of the external trade of the United States.

Mr. Wilson, in signing the convention, made two interpretive reservations. The first is for the purpose of making clear that prohibitions or other restrictions such as those now imposed by the United States in order to maintain quality standards of cotton and wheat are fully excepted from the operation of the convention. This corresponds with the apparent intent of the agreement.

Tariffs and Treaties

The second reservation corresponds to the declaration in the final act of the conference that the "convention affects neither the tariff systems nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries, nor the measures taken to insure the application thereof." Mr. Wilson is not signing the final act, but is making an interpretive reservation in similar language, namely, that the convention "affects neither the tariff systems nor the treaty-making methods of the participating countries, nor the measures taken to insure the application thereof, including measures to counteract dumping, bounties, subsidies, unfair methods or acts in foreign trade, undervaluation, or discrimination."

The final act is a formal document such as is commonly signed at the conclusion of international conferences, and forms no part of the convention.

SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED DESCRIBED

Premier Urges British and Boers to Become "Children of South Africa"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—The Prime Minister, General Hertzog, has just issued a few words of warning against what he describes as "the constantly renewed attempts by otherwise well-meaning individuals from across the water to interfere in the matter of native affairs in South Africa."

"There is nothing," he said, in the course of a speech in Johannesburg, "which the South African, no matter whether he is a citizen of the Union or of Rhodesia, so much resents as interference from outside. The reasons are obvious. He will not allow his happiness to be wrecked at the dictates of maudlin theorists whose national interests are 6000 miles away.

"Such interference caused the great trek not many years ago. It all but caused a revolt in Natal. Unless that irritating practice is dropped it will cost the British Empire the greater part of what today is included in it in Africa."

Yet in spite of all its development and prosperity, everyone had a suspicion, if not an anxious feeling, that after all there was something wrong with South Africa. They knew it was nothing material or concrete. It was a national defect, between the two great sections of the people constituting the South African nation. There was a lack of national response, of mutuality, and until responsive contact had been established, South Africa would continue to suffer from something very wrong.

It was imperatively necessary if that responsive contact were to be called into being, that one and all, Briton and Boer alike, should become children of South Africa. By the declaration of the Imperial Conference a year ago, a great stumbling-block to a more cordial and intimate flow of national life between the two great sections of the people was removed. By the amicable settlement of the flag question, the first real step had been taken in laying the foundation of a true and united South African nation. In the national flag they could henceforth have a guarantee of a South African national outlook whose unifying influence would operate in spite of race or party politicians.

By freely subjecting themselves to the great symbol of their common South African nationhood, the people had abated, if not wholly surrendered, their petty racial prejudices and antipathies, insuring thereby to one another a fuller measure of national good will and fellowship for the future. In that manner the national defect would be corrected by the rise of a true South African feeling of patriotism.

SUNDAY SPORTS VOTE INDORSED

Advocates and Opponents in Agreement on Submission to People's Decision

Agreement that the matter of Sunday sports should go to a vote of the people was reached at a hearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature, attended by several hundred advocates and opponents of the Sunday professional sports bill.

The measure under which arguments were heard by the committee was in the form of an initiative petition, brought before the body by more than 25,000 signatures and needing only several thousand more to be placed on the ballot for public vote, if it is not so placed by the Legislature itself.

Opposition to the bill was led by the Rev. Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, secretary of the Lord's Day League, who declared that "the letters, telephones and resolutions which are filed in opposition to their bill, including scores of churches that have voted in their public gatherings against it, number at least 100,000."

Dr. Kneeland contended that a bill allowing professional sports on Sunday would commercialize the day to such an extent that one of the strongest and finest institutions in the United States would be destroyed. He further contended that other forms of trade and business would seek to follow the sporting business in seeking to be legalized, until Sunday would no longer be a day of rest and worship but one of rush and commerce.

Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, declared that the bill for sports did not intend to destroy any law, but to eliminate clauses that lent themselves to subterfuge and hypocrisy, pointing out that if men could play upon a stage on Sunday why not on an athletic field?

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, also speaking for the bill, said that the working man should be considered in banning Sunday sports, adding that afternoon sport did not interfere with church attendance. He declared a belief that the majority of people favored Sunday sport. Two ministers placed themselves strongly in favor of Sunday sports, although far more appeared opposed to the bill.

EXPEDITION TO STUDY ORCHIDS IN AMAZONIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DERBY, Eng.—The mystery which is associated with the growth and cultivation of the orchid is hoped to be overcome by the expedition which is soon to leave England for South America, where they will work from a base over 1000 miles up the Amazon. The expedition is being organized by G. S. Garrett of Derby, and has been commissioned by the National Geographic Society of America to produce a series of natural color photographs of orchids growing in natural environments in Amazonia, while the Kew Gardens authorities in London are assisting the expedition.

Mr. Garrett is the only Englishman engaged in the undertaking, and he anticipates that the study of the seeding and growth of the different varieties of the orchid in that tropical region (where it is said they are lovelier than jewels) will occupy the whole of his time, although he is also keenly interested in a variety of subjects which may hold his interest in the region of the Amazon.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harriet Leech Collie, Melbourne, Australia.
A. J. Collie, Melbourne, Australia.
Mrs. W. J. Lawson, Columbus, Ga.
Miss Willie Mae Lawson, Columbus, Ga.
Mrs. Clara B. Strickland, Middletown, Conn.
Miss Dorothy M. Beasley, Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. H. E. Coe, Durham, Conn.
Miss Marian E. Coe, Durham, Conn.
Violet Ker-Seymer, London, Eng.

GOOD BUILDING YEAR SEEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO — According to real estate authorities, San Francisco is to have new buildings, estimated to be worth $60,000,000, constructed in 1928. This estimate, which is considered to be conservative, will be an increase of 12 per cent over the building operations of 1927. New theater and office buildings alone are expected to amount to $25,000,000 of the new real estate assets of San Francisco.

TO SURVEY OHIO RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — An extensive survey of the Ohio River and its tributaries from Madison, Ind., to Cairo, Ill., is expected to begin in the spring, according to Col. George R. Spaulding, United States District Engineer. He said the projected survey will cost about $200,000 and will require three years.

MAINE MOTOR FEES INCREASE

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—The total amount received by the State of Maine from motor vehicle registrations and operators' license fees, for the year 1927, was $2,529,654.12. The amount represented an increase of $205,629.60 over that of 1926. In 1927 there were 164,250 cars registered, as compared to 151,986 in 1926.

PIGEONHOLE PREPARED FOR 1928 TAX CUTS

Administration Leaders May Drop Bill to Block Tariff Revision Riders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The intimation from Democratic-Progressive quarters that tariff riders to the tax reduction bill are contemplated by them when the measure appears on the Senate floor and the constant mounting of contemplated appropriations have turned Republican leaders to the view that it might be desirable to drop tax reduction legislation at this session.

Republican leaders have succeeded in laying over the project until after March 15. In this move they were supported by the Progressives, who, although determined to attempt to tack on tariff revision to the measure if it appears in the Senate, are opposed to tax reduction and are willing to have it pigeonholed.

Tariff Revision Blocked

The Senate has gone on record as indorsing tariff revision. The progressives supported by the Democrats put through the McMaster resolution which declared in favor of a "general downward revision of tariff rates." The House by a vote of 184 to 164 tabled the resolution, thus for the time being blocking the tariff revision effort.

Should the tax bill come out on the Senate floor, it will be open to tariff riders, and it is positively known that both the Democrats and Progressives contemplate offering such amendments. If they should again muster the considerable majority they piled up for the McMaster resolution they could control the situation on these tariff amendments and send the bill back to the House a much changed measure.

This is a situation which Republican leaders of both houses are very anxious to avoid. Administration leaders in the House are uncertain whether they could hold a majority against such tariff legislation if the bill were returned, particularly if the farm bloc there had in the meantime been disappointed in its demands for drastic farm relief.

May Shelve Tax Bill

In order to circumvent a situation they might be unable to deal with, except by a presidential veto, and also to counteract the granting of appropriations considerably in excess of estimates, such Administration leaders as Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, are known to be prepared to demand that the tax bill be shelved for this session.

Mr. Smoot is understood to have told friends that if the Senate passed the Jones merchant marine fleet measure, which would require an additional $250,000,000 for governmental operation of a shipping fleet, he would demand that the tax bill be discarded.

After the House rejected the Administration's recommendations as to the extent of the tax reduction and the items to be affected, Mr. Smoot expressed the view that it might become necessary to drop tax legislation. Many administration Republicans in the Senate confidentially consider Mr. Smoot's postponing consideration of the tax bill until after March 15 as the first step in the ultimate shelving of the measure for this session.

DELHI Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, CANADIAN'S GIFT, OPENS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The new building of the Young Men's Christian Association in Delhi, a gift of Vincent Massey of Toronto (the first Minister of Canada at Washington), was opened by Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, recently. In speaking of Mr. Massey's generosity, the Delhi Y. M. C. A. secretary, S. P. Sinha, said that the gift symbolized the hand of fellowship stretched across the seas by a distinguished son of the Empire to the youth of India, as represented in its capital.

K. T. Paul, secretary of the national council of the Y. M. C. A., said that the Y. M. C. A. is an organization in whose membership there is a very large number of non-Christians, trying very definitely to present the meaning of the Christ to the peoples of an ancient culture and religion. It is a service organization which seeks to meet the needs of the soldier on the lone frontiers, at the same time to help the ryat (peasant) in the poverty-stricken village of the plains. It is an educational organization which devotes itself to a very definite program of training in citizenship, in all that it implies in the numerous opportunities which are now continually opening before young India in consequence of the reforms.

VENEZUELA HONORS COLONEL LINDBERGH

Adds Its Flag to Fuselage of His Airplane

CARACAS, Venez. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, with St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands, as his next stopping place, took off from Maracay, Tuesday, at 6:16 a. m. He will fly 1000 miles. He was reported passing over Port Castries, 50 miles beyond St. Vincent, at 12:55 p. m.

The flag of another country graces the sides of the Spirit of St. Louis.

While he was receiving the homage of a city that had closed practically all its business houses to honor him, the Venezuelan flag was painted on the fuselage of his plane, by the side of the flags of other countries he has visited in the veteran half of "We."

Among Monday's ceremonies was a visit in the afternoon to the Pantheon, where Colonel Lindbergh placed a wreath on the tomb of Simon Bolivar, the famous Venezuelan liberator. Other incidents of the day included a visit to the American legation and a luncheon at the Country Club at Paraiso. A rain of flowers, confetti and paper ribbons greeted him upon his arrival at noon from Maracay Field and everywhere he went while in the city.

EXTENSION OF INSULL HOLDINGS PLANNED

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Extension of Insull holdings up the reaches of the Pemegiwaset River from Franklin where the Franklin Light & Power Company was recently acquired and the development of the Pemegiwaset industrially is forecast by the probable purchase of the Bristol dam.

The Insull interests are reported to be planning extension from Plymouth north by purchasing of power rights from the Parker-Young Company on the Pemegiwaset and the development of a dam near Plymouth that will set back the water into a lake nine miles long.

TALL BUILDING FOR SEATTLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle is soon to have a notable addition to its skyscrapers in the 37-story Insurance Tower, which is to be erected at a cost estimated at $1,900,000.

Public Works Reserve Urged as Protector of Prosperity

Senator Jones Would Have Government Double Outlay When Other Business Lags

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Just as Atlantic lines have anti-rolling tanks to keep them on an even keel, so a proposal of Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is intended to keep the ship of state on an even keel in times of industrial storms. The proposal is offered in a bill to stabilize industry by doubling appropriations for federal works in the event of a business decline. Economists who support the bill claim that if the same plan were applied by the cities and states to their public works programs along with the Federal Government a depression would be checked before it was well started.

"A local prosperity reserve of public works would be created," Mr. Jones says, "for release in bad times."

Mr. Jones's bill is among the first to be introduced in the upper house embodying proposals which for years have been made by some students of the business cycle. The bill is the outcome, Mr. Jones announces, of the recommendations of the President's conference of unemployment of 1921, of which Secretary Hoover was the chairman.

The proposal is furthermore indorsed by such organizations as the American Engineering Council, Associated General Contractors, American Association for Labor Legislation and other national bodies who believe that it opens a path to more regular employment and continuance of prosperity.

The balance wheel which the Federal Government could set in motion in times of industrial depression would include all federal public works, roads, public buildings, rivers and harbors and flood control. Present appropriations are at the rate of $150,000,000 a year. The bill aims to double this amount in years of slackening activity in the construction industry throughout the country.

Economists have for some years urged this as one method of stabilizing business, Mr. Jones says, and they point out that the public work done would eventually be carried out anyway, so that little or no additional expenditure would be involved in speeding the work up in slack times.

Mr. Jones says in regard to the plan:

"The purpose is to stabilize employment and industry when they begin to recede. The construction industry comprises 27 other industries, such as cement, brick, stone, wood, etc. When all of these industries are stimulated, as provided in the bill, the purchasing power of the wages of all their workers would create a demand for the products of other industries, and call workers back to their jobs.

"Local chambers of commerce are interested in it as a part of the movement to create local prosperity reserve of public works for release in bad times. Only in periods of active industry could such a principle as this bill incorporates be worked out to a successful conclusion."

INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN 1932

WASHINGTON (AP)—The staging of an international industrial and agricultural exposition in 1932 at New York in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birthday is proposed in a bill introduced by Sol Bloom (D.), Representative from New York.

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United States' Naval Program Uncompetitive, President Says

Constructive Economy Is Central Theme of Speech at Government Budget Meeting

WASHINGTON (AP)—Emphasizing anew the need for maintaining a well-balanced federal budget and of reducing the national debt, President Coolidge told the heads of departments and bureaus at the semi-annual government business meeting that it is far better to have no tax reduction than to have too much.

While he stressed the importance of adhering to a constructive economy program, the President declared it would be a mistake to stint activities vital to the safety and well-being of the Nation. In this connection he mentioned national defense, calling attention particularly to the Administration's naval-building program. On this question the President said:

"A construction program for the navy is now receiving the consideration of the Congress. The authorization of 1916 was the last complete navy program, and that has been practically completed. The recommendation now before the Congress to replace obsolete naval vessels and moderately increase our naval strength contemplates an orderly construction procedure; nothing more. It contemplates that the construction program will be carried out as conditions dictate and Treasury balances warrant.

No Entry in Naval Race

"It considers our own requirements alone and carries no thought of entry into competitive construction with any other nation. The plan I have indorsed does not contemplate any limitation of time as to the beginning or the completion of this tentative program. But it does contemplate the building of the ships as fast as possible."

Cautioning against departure from the policy of keeping governmental expenditures within receipts, Mr. Coolidge pointed out that any surplus always could be applied to the public debt, the reduction of which, he said, is in itself indirect tax reduction.

"I have expressed myself in favor of further moderate tax reduction," the President said. "I have indicated the maximum reduction we can now afford. There was no partisan thought in that recommendation. I hope there will be none in its final consideration by the Congress.

Helped Maintain Prosperity

"We must not depart from the wise policy established and thus far rigidly followed of keeping our expenditures within our receipts. That I had in mind in making my recommendation. It has made a rich contribution to the present splendid financial status of the country. It has enabled us to hire money at a lower rate than any other business in the world. It has been effective in the maintenance of prosperity. It has the hearty indorsement of the taxpayers.

"That policy of a balanced budget—expenditures within receipts—must not be molested. It must not be endangered. The great good which has come to this country from a balanced budget is too measureless, too far-reaching, even to suggest any other course. This Nation is neither too weak nor too improvident to meet its obligations as they occur.

"The budget for 1929 which forecast a surplus of $252,540,000 is now before the Congress. The action so far taken by the Congress on that budget indicates no intention of diminishing the expected surplus. With a continuance of the efforts for economy in federal operations we can have a moderate reduction in taxes and at the same time adequately meet the urgent national problems which are now confronting us.

Adequate National Defense

"Past economy has given us the means for internal improvements and developments and more adequate national defense. But we cannot stand the cost of the things which we should and must have, if we adopt excessive tax reduction.

"We have the public debt to which to apply every dollar of whatever surplus may accrue. That, indirectly, is tax reduction. Every dollar applied to the debt saves perpetually the interest on that dollar. It is a contribution to the welfare of the people, a logical step nearer adequate tax reduction."

That it is much easier to borrow money than to pay it, Mr. Coolidge said, is shown by the fact that the national debt was increased from slightly over $1,250,000,000 to nearly $26,600,000,000 from 1917 to 1919. Although the debt was increased approximately $25,000,000,000 in about two years, he said, it has required more than eight years to reduce it by $8,500,000,000, leaving the debt at approximately $18,000,000,000. Since the declaration of war in 1917, he pointed out, more than $17,000,000,000 has been paid in interest and principal.

Interest a Great Burden

"We cannot overestimate or overemphasize the importance of the reduction which has been made in our debt," Mr. Coolidge added. "Our interest cost is still a great burden. This cost for next year, however, will be $1,000,000 a day less than it was at the peak of our interest charges."

Asserting that economy in federal operations is here to stay, Mr. Coolidge declared that by economy, he meant "constructive economy" that provided ample appropriations for necessary expenditures. A large source of expense, he asserted, is for national defense.

"The cost of this for next year is estimated at approximately $650,000,000," the President continued. "That means an average expenditure of $1333 for every minute or $20.50 for every second of the year. The army program contemplates an expenditure in excess of $100,000,000 and a construction program for the navy is now receiving the consideration of the Congress."

Tribute to Director Lord

President Coolidge closed his remarks with a tribute to Maj.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who, he said, had the "judgment to say yes when the facts warranted and the courage to say no when the facts warranted."

Following the President, General Lord declared that while there will be no slackening in the effort for economy, there is an irreducible minimum of expenditure below which the Government cannot go.

"We may possibly have reached that terminal," the director added. "The country grows and develops. The bigger the country the bigger the operating costs. But as long as there is a federal employee not fully committed to the doctrine of honest service, as long as there is an article of federal supply wasted and not completely and properly utilized, as long as there is a taxpayer's dollar not profitably employed, the drive for constructive economy will go on. If we cannot reduce expenditure or check its growth we can and will see to it that every increase is amply justified, and if we are obliged to spend more we can and will see that that more is spent wisely."

LEVEE DISTRICT PLAN ADVOCATED

Apportionment of Costs on Seven-State Allocation Involved in Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, recalled by the House Flood Control Committee, declared that the plan of the army engineers would take care of the maximum possible flood.

"The levees only" system which has been in use has proved inadequate," he said. "From Cape Girardeau to Cairo they must be raised and strengthened to take care of maximum. The plan is to set back the west bank of the Mississippi levees about five miles from Birds Point opposite Cairo to St. John Bayou, east of New Madrid, a distance of 70 miles by river below Cairo and to lower 10 miles of the river bank levee at the head of Basin five feet so that when the stage at Cairo reaches 55 feet, the water will begin to flow into a wide floodway below.

This will preclude any chance of a flood rising above the levees at Cairo, said General Jadwin.

In describing the Atchatafalya floodway proposed in his plan, the general said that 400,000 cubic second feet of water would go down the east floodway; 300,000 down the west and 500,000 down the Atchafalaya River.

General Jadwin said that he thought none of the states would refuse to co-operate, but that if they did he thought it would be wise to give the Federal Government power to establish floodways and build levees regardless of state disapproval.

Formation of a new levee district, composed of the seven states in the lower Mississippi valley—Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri, was advocated by General Jadwin as a means to collect local contributions and to relieve the immediate river districts of such a large burden. He suggested that the amount of benefits and the amount to be paid for flood protection be apportioned among the states by Congress if the states were unable to get together on it.

Lucius T. Berthe, representing levee districts in the upper St. Francis, declared before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce that the Jadwin plan was not practicable from an engineering standpoint and pointed out how certain features could be modified.

WOOLEN INSTITUTE BEING ORGANIZED

Will Absorb Units of Various Trade Interests

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of the Woolen Institute, which was expected to require some weeks, has been expedited by the filing at Albany, N. Y., of a certificate of incorporation. Formal organization is expected to take place within a few days.

A. D. Whiteside, president of the national credit office, is credited with hastening the process of organization begun last June and placed a few days ago with a committee of 18 representing the American Association of Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers of New York and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of Boston and other woolen trade interests.

The institute, which is similar to the Cotton Textile Institute, will absorb the work of the National Textile Research Office, and probably of other woolen trade units.

TRIBUTE PAID FOUNDER OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Edwin Mims, professor of English literature at Vanderbilt University and author of "The Advancing South," delivered at Hampton Institute the Founders' Day address on "Lost Leadership," commemorating the services of Gen. S. Chapman Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute for the education of the Negro. He spoke before the trustees, students, faculty, and leaders from North and South in the movement for better race relations.

In speaking of the contribution of General Armstrong to American life, Dr. Mims said: "I did not know him, but I have seen him and heard him ever since I have been on the Hampton campus. I have felt him at Tuskeegee and have seen him in Rosenwald schools and in the colleges where Hampton graduates have taught. I feel him in the autobiographies of his two most distinguished pupils, Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton, who have given us all the right to claim them as two of the most useful Americans of this generation."

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From all over America, telegrams of appreciation are pouring in every day. Here are a few of them.

From CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
Former Secretary of State:

I heartily congratulate you on the Anniversary of the founding of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, an event of high significance and great public benefit in the systematic diffusion of knowledge.

From ANDREW W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Please accept my congratulations on the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. This publication has exerted a most profound and far-reaching influence on education throughout the world and has performed a service of inestimable value in making readily available such an accurate and comprehensive body of knowledge.

From SIR ROBERT BORDEN
Ex-Premier of Canada:

Upon the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, pray accept my congratulations and my best wishes for a fitting and inspiring celebration. It is indeed an event of marked significance having regard to the service of this great publication in the cause of education and culture.

From DR. S. PARKES CADMAN
Brooklyn, N. Y.:

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is by common consent the first work of its kind in the world. It has contributed in manifold and permanent ways to the culture of all English-speaking nations, as well as to other civilized lands. I congratulate you upon its perennial youth and vigor. It reaches its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary with a wider range of information than ever before during its long and illustrious career.

From MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
Author and Playwright:

My gratitude and admiration to the Encyclopaedia Britannica on its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary. The amount of authoritative knowledge disseminated by it in that long period cannot possibly be estimated. Its wide information makes for civilization. Its contribution towards civilization is the largest made by any single agency. I am never without it.

From CHARLES M. SCHWAB
New York:

Let me add my congratulations to those which you are no doubt receiving from many others on the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and wish you continuing success in the development and expansion of this important work.

From JOHN GRIER HIBBEN
President, Princeton University:

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

TASMANIA FEELS HANDICAPPED BY FEDERAL TIES

Taxes Have Trebled Since State Was a Dominion—Mainland Goods High

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—There are many people here who regard the condition to which Commonwealth policy has brought Tasmania to be so contrary to the well-being of the island state, and so irritating to the inhabitants, as to justify the taking of steps for Tasmania to regain full dominion status, which she possessed prior to the formation of the union.

It is just a little over 100 years since Tasmania secured its governmental freedom from New South Wales, and there were great rejoicings over the event. At the time of the campaign in favor of union with Australia, there were many people who envisaged the difficulties that would eventuate through a somewhat loosely drawn constitution, but the leaders of the people encouraged them to "trust the federation," and when the day to vote arrived brass bands were employed, and a "free breakfast table." Most of those who swallowed the bait are now asking if there is not a way out of the impasse.

Twelve months ago the Commonwealth Government was compelled to give greater financial assistance than it had been wont to do just as it was compelled to recognize the necessitous circumstances of Western Australia, the other state which has suffered severely from Commonwealth policy. At the time of federation Tasmania's total taxation was only £3 14s. 8d. per head, and the people were persuaded that under federation the rate of taxation would probably be even less. Taxation is now more than three times as much.

In addition, the people through the tariff are compelled to obtain most of their requirements from Australia at greatly enhanced prices, and Tasmanian manufacturers in many lines find it very difficult to compete against the highly capitalized factories of the mainland, which use Tasmania as a dumping ground for their surplus stocks.

The average wage in the Australian iron and steel industry is 108 per cent greater than in Great Britain, 200 per cent greater than in Germany, 202 per cent greater than in France and 270 per cent greater than in Belgium. When industries are loaded up to this extent, and are compelled to work much shorter hours, and freights between some Australian ports are greater than between Australia and oversea countries, it can be imagined the prices that the people have to pay for Australian goods.

The Commonwealth tariff board recently expressed opinion that the iron and steel industry could only be carried on with greater protection—still higher prices to the public—and by the Arbitration Court's not granting any further increases in wages. The conditions placed upon the Tasmanian timber industry have practically ruined it, and the sawmillers are now demanding higher duties on American and other foreign timbers. These, if granted, will mean higher rentals for weather-board houses, and it may be assumed that the occupants will demand higher wages to meet them.

CITRUS IMPROVEMENT SOUGHT IN VICTORIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—It is felt that there is need for more thorough research into citrus tree growing in Victoria if the best results are to be obtained. With this object in view two experts of the Victorian Government have been carrying on an investigation into the methods of propagating trees selected from special sources.

The last three seasons in Melbourne have demonstrated more than anything the futility of growers trying to persevere in the growth of what are known as off-type trees. Repeatedly last season the disparity in prices between the best oranges and those which lacked quality has been as high as 4s. and 5s. a case. As among the thousands of returned soldiers whom the Government has assisted into the fruit growing industry, hundreds are engaged in citrus growing, it is important that some definite working basis should be found as soon as possible.

TOKYO REBUILDS BRIDGE ACROSS SUMIDA RIVER

Steel and Concrete, on Western Lines, It Is Expected to Last Indefinitely

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—A new O Hashi, or the August Bridge, that spans the upper reaches of the Sumida River, connecting Tokyo with its suburb of Senju, has been dedicated. The new bridge, made of steel and concrete, is like the bridges of the United States and Europe, and is expected to last indefinitely. It lacks the picturesque beauty of its ancient predecessors; it possesses the practicability, efficiency and enduring qualities which new Japan is seeking.

O Hashi has long been one of the most famous bridges in a land where bridges are sung by poets and are painted by artists. Just 333 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Yozei, the first O Hashi was built at this spot. And the deed was celebrated with feasting and merry-making throughout the Empire.

It was a graceful bridge, arching from either side and toward the center, supported by many pillars and made of wood. But it was not able to withstand the spring freshets which year after year swept down the Sumida River with the melting of mountain snows and the falling of spring rains.

Always the bridge was rebuilt, and always in the same way. Its builders knew that in a few years at most it would again be destroyed, but nevertheless they rebuilt it in the same fashion. This has continued down to the present time, long after the day when Japan discovered how to build bridges of steel and concrete, and did build them in many places.

The earthquake of four years ago levied its toll on O Hashi, and this time sentiment gave way to practicality. Instead of re-erecting a wooden duplicate, an iron bridge was decided upon, and its dedication has just taken place.

Many Government officials attended, for O Hashi occupies a large place in Japan's heart.

"Let the Sky Rain Potatoes; Let It Thunder"



O HASHI IN THE RAIN

Above is a Reproduction of a Wood Block Print by Hiroshige, One of the Greatest of Japan's Print Artists, Showing a Former O Hashi in Unfavorable Weather. This is the Type of Bridge Which Was Superseded by the Adoption of the Steel and Concrete Structure Illustrated Elsewhere.

FEW CASES BEFORE THE WORLD COURT

Advisory Opinion Sought in Polish-Danzig Dispute

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The World Court's thirteenth session, presided over for the first time by Signor Anzilotti, Italy, will begin in the Peace Palace on Feb. 6. The first public meeting on Feb. 7 will be devoted to the hearing of the case for an advisory opinion to the League of Nations Council on the Polish-Danzig dispute. This controversy was started as a result of the action against the Polish administration by certain railway officials of Danzig nationality who passed into the Polish service. The World Court will have to decide whether the Polish Government, under the treaty obligation, has to execute judgments by the Danzig tribunals, which have declared themselves competent to give decisions in two cases brought before them.

This is the only case pending, but possibly the court will later take up the German-Polish Upper Silesia school and the Chorzow nitrate factory cases in order to lighten the heavy program at the June session. The court as now constituted has only Europeans except Wang Chung-Hui, a Chinese, whose presence is specially valuable as the Belgo-Chinese treaty case will again become acute on Feb. 15. John Bassett Moore remains in New York and the other Latin American judges, M. de Bustamente, Cuba, and Mr. Pessoa, Brazil, are also absent.

SOCIALIST MOVES SERVE AS GAIN TO POINCARE

"Exceptional Personal Tax" and Vote Reform Unite Parties in Protest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Raymond Poincaré's position as Premier and Finance Minister is commonly judged to have been strengthened, rather than weakened, as a result of the Socialist Party congress which was held recently. The Socialists, being the most vigorous element of opposition to the Government and to M. Poincaré's financial policy, decisions reached by them were bound to have repercussions on the political situation in the country in view of the parliamentary elections which fall due in May.

Feather in Socialist Cap

The Socialists, with the Radicals, were the important members of the Government of the Cartel des Gauches. Their financial policy appeared to be responsible for the depreciation of the franc. M. Poincaré stepped in at the head of a coalition group calling itself the Union Nationale. Its tendencies were more to the Right, but some of the leaders of the Radical Party were retained in the Government. Now, quite naturally, the Socialists wish to see a Left block revived.

In the course of the year the parties of the Left were able to put through Parliament a measure changing the electoral system for one formerly in vogue. In place of party lists, voters are now to be called on to express their preference for individuals. M. Poincaré felt he could not afford to risk the success of his financial program by too strong opposition. This was a feather in the cap of the Socialists. A second victory was the announcement by the main body of the Radicals after their party conference that they would stand separately at the elections rather than join forces at the start with the other parties now forming the Union Nationale.

More Monopolies Proposed

The Socialists now ask for "an exceptional personal tax levied on a progressive scale of wealth amassed up to the date of taxation." It is emphasized that this tax is really only for the very wealthy.

The Socialists demand also the stabilization of the franc and the consolidation of the floating debt by means of a loan based on Government monopolies. Other monopolies are to be created, such as increased state participation in insurance. Trade and industry are to be encouraged by a reorganization of production and credit, and the scale of taxation, exclusive of the 'exceptional personal tax," is to be reduced by lowering the amounts allocated to the sinking fund. So much, briefly stated, for the financial side of the Socialists' program.

Then there is the political side. If a candidate at the "first ballot" has not polled more votes than all his rivals together, and at least a quarter of the votes of all the electors on the register, there must follow a "second ballot." Whoever has the most votes is elected. The Socialists have decided to leave it entirely to local groups to say whether on the second ballot the vote shall be given to the Radical or to the Communist, provided, of course, that the Socialist candidate is withdrawn.

Taking local newspaper comments as a whole and as representative of the feelings of voters generally, there can be no doubt but that the Socialists' plans have not been warmly greeted. M. Poincaré's "financial experiment" has been seen to work well and is known. Could the Socialist plan possibly succeed as well, it is asked?

As regards the Socialist pronouncement to the effect that second ballot decisions were to be made locally, this has pleased neither Radicals nor Communists, and has set them off against the Socialists.

JUDGE TO MAKE LABOR SURVEY

Australian Shipping Dispute Adds to Concern Over Union Disregard of Court

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Some of the employers of this State, as a result of the recent shipping dispute, are of the opinion that if there is further repetition of the inconvenience and loss that affected all Australia owing to unionist disregard of industrial awards or agreements, legislation must be recognized as inoperative, and "freedom of contract" be resorted to. Under such a condition employers would employ whom they pleased, and the arrangement would be one of the moment for the particular work in hand.

The main difficulty in the labor situation now is the activity of "Red" elements to secure what is known as "job control." The bulk of the unionists are law-abiding and honorable in regard to contracts and otherwise. These eventually prevailed in the recent shipping difficulty, and it was agreed to call the strike off and work in accordance with previous requirements pending further investigation by Judge Beeby, of the Arbitration Court, who probably will visit the various ports and observe the conditions of labor.

The shipping dispute that affected not only this State, but all states of the Commonwealth, resulting in ships being tied up everywhere, had no clearly defined genesis. The waterside unions failed to observe the Arbitration Court award under which they were working. It is always necessary to work a certain amount of overtime on the wharves, and the men generally are quite satisfied to have it, for very liberal rates were awarded by the court. This section of the work was nevertheless made the medium of a dispute with the shipowners.

The ships could not be handled without overtime, and the watersiders refused to load or unload after the regular day shift was finished. The unions affected were requested to alter their attitude, and declined to do so. The shipowners therefore tied up their vessels, and the matter was again brought before the courts.

"Freedom of contract," if resorted to, would necessarily disregard the dividing line between unionists and non-unionists. Preference to unionists is almost general throughout this country, being accepted by the industrial courts. It is therefore hoped that eventually the unions will see that they stand to lose too much by flouting court awards, and thereby rendering the judicature inoperative.

The judicature of this country is above suspicion, and the Labor Party in Parliament freely concedes that. The Arbitration Courts are always open for consideration of industrial conditions, and the improvement of them, and all that is expected by employers is that when an award is made it will be honored for the term set out.

Unintentional Lyrics Appear in Business and in Journalism

Liverpool Merchant Dictates Reprimand in Rhyme, and Has to Revamp It—Other Instances Occur in Newspaper Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A Liverpool business man, after dictating a strictly formal letter of rebuke to a firm from whom he had been expecting deliveries of material was amazed to find, when he came to sign the letter, that he had inadvertently dropped into melodious verse. The glee its discovery would have entailed would have certainly, he realized, destroyed the censure he had intended to convey.

The incident has recalled many similar instances which have occurred in literature and in newspaper stories, if such an invidious distinction may be permitted. One of the best is attributed to an eminent English philosopher, William Whewell. In a treatise published long before Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam," Whewell was guilty of the following sonorous sentence: "No power on earth, however great, can stretch a cord, however fine, into a horizontal line that shall be absolutely straight." It is also suggested that Whewell may have unintentionally given Einstein a hint for his famous relativity theory. Whewell, doubtless, had little intention either of writing poetry or of initiating the philosophic controversy which relativity has induced.

A correspondent who writes to the Manchester Guardian on the subject of unintended lyrics, appears to have long been treasuring an item which appeared in the columns of that well-known journal. He says that in its marine news the Guardian once started an article thus: "There is still no news of the party of Jews who left Portobello on Sunday," and adds this comment: "It struck me at the time that the rhythm of this fragment was too fantastic, too flippant, too suggestive of 'cymbal and timbrel, and the gentle-sounding flute.' What was wanted was something heavy-footed and melancholy—something, in short, on the lines of the Large Black Pig."

The Guardian on its own account then says: "Nobody, however, has yet thought of reviving this paper's most famous and sustained flight into inadvertent verse. It was contained in the headlines over one of the earliest journalistic accounts of a trip in an airplane. The headline in question ran:

"'A FLIGHT WITH MR. CODY.
IMPRESSIONS IN THE AIR.
By our Special Correspondent,
Mr. G. H. Mair.'

"That, of course, quickly found its way into Punch, where the elegance and aptness of the stanza received generous recognition."

BRITISH FILM RULE DECRIED IN JAMAICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Jam.—A bill introduced to compel cinema shows here to include at every exhibition of films a certain percentage of British and Jamaica films has evoked from the local picture theaters a statement that a former voluntary attempt in the same direction led to a loss of £1000. They complain as regards British films that they are only offered for sale, and not for rent, like the American, and that to buy them does not suit the situation here, as no film has a long enough run to repay purchase.

A film of the great empire exhibition at Wembley, bought for £140 ($700) resulted in a final loss of £80 ($400). The exhibitors say that to enable British films to be used here, the British producers must be prepared to rent and to rent at a price to enable the local exhibitor to show the films at a profit.

FIRST RURAL SCHOOL OPENED IN ALBANIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

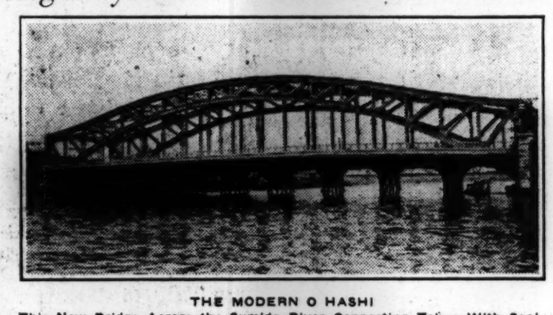
LONDON—The first rural school in Albania was recently opened in the refugee village of Herbert, named in honor of Aubrey Herbert, the well-known Balkan traveler. Funds for the school were provided under the joint auspices of Lady Carnarvon, the leader of the English Mission in Albania, and the General Director of Education. The Albanian Vocational College lent its aid, and many difficulties were overcome. Bricks were fetched from Kavaja for foundations, and practically all the work was done by unskilled labor. Yet within a year from the first proposal, the school was at work. According to Laboremus, the organ of the American Junior Red Cross College in Tirana, arithmetic, reading, writing, music, civics and athletics are taught during the 20 hours of the five-day working week. Early opposition of the villagers has now given place to a very pleasant co-operation between parent and teacher, and the 22 regular attendants of the school, varying in age from 6 to 15, are tackling their work with a good deal of energy, intelligence, and success. It is hoped that girls as well as boys may be admitted to the school later.

SPEED OFFICERS FOR JAMAICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Jam.—The increase in motor vehicle casualties on the roads has led the Government to introduce a law to further regulate motor traffic and to provide for speed officers all over the island. At present they are appointed for Kingston and St. Andrew only.

'HighwaysThat . . . BearUsWhitherWeWish'



THE MODERN O HASHI

This New Bridge Across the Sumida River Connecting Tokyo With Senju Looks as Far Forward as Its Many Wooden Predecessors Looked Backward—Those Ancient Bridges So Famed in Japanese Legend and Story.

Japanese New Year Makes Cities Seem for Six Days Forests of Pine and Bamboo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Twice each year do the dingy streets of Japan's cities become long lanes of beauty. Once is when the cherry trees blossom, and once is as the New Year dawns.

As the first sun of January rises out of Tokyo Bay, it finds the capital of the Empire converted into a great green forest. Before every door and gateway in the city stand pine trees and bamboo, while ropes of rice straw and other decorations grace the lintel. The narrow streets that twist and wind between double rows of unpainted wooden houses are like the sun and shade-bespeckled lanes of a forest.

It is a custom that goes back 900 years or so, this planting of a forest in a city for the space of six days. The pine, with its evergreen branches, is emblematic of eternity, and the straight trunk of the bamboo symbolizes truth and manly courage. The third of this trio, the plum blossom, signifying womanly virtue, is not used in the out-of-doors decorations, but is within the house.

A pine tree stands on either side of the door, and with it are three, five, or seven bamboos. There are other decorations peculiar to the New Year tide which are to be seen on every hand, but it is the waving green of the pine and the bamboo that give color and beauty to the streets of Japan's cities for the first six days of every year.

VICTORIA HAS 406,532 ACRES IN IRRIGATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—According to the latest report of the Victorian Water Supply Commission, the area of country land artificially supplied with water for domestic use and for watering stock is 23,188 square miles. The area under irrigated culture is 406,532 acres. The total capacity of storages in the State has increased from 172,000 acre feet in 1902 to 1,161,640 acre feet. Other smaller schemes now in course of contruction will increase the capacity to 1,279,640 acre feet.

Irrigation is being developed in Victoria everywhere where there is land which will become productive when water is available, and where there is a river system which can be developed. Remarkable results have been achieved so far in turning what was formerly practically waste land into wheat or fruit-growing country.

BIG OIL TANKS FOR ICELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REYKJAVIK—Both the Shell Company and the British Petroleum Company are building tank installations in Iceland. The station belonging to the former at Skjervkfjord, in the vicinity of Reykjavik, the capital, has a capacity of 8000 tons of petroleum and 2000 tons of benzine, and the first tank vessel has recently arrived with its petroleum. The British Petroleum Company's stations at Reykjavik, now in course of construction, will in the meantime have a capacity of 2000 tons.

EUROPEANS DEPORTED FROM WESTERN SAMOA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—It was announced recently that the Administrator of Western Samoa had been authorized to require Olaf Frederick Nelson, Edwin William Gurr and Arthur George Smyth to depart from the territory. Nelson and Gurr were to remain absent for five years and Smyth for two years. No explanation of this step has been issued by the Government, and newspaper comments has to be considered in the light of this fact.

The New Zealand Herald approves the action on the ground that the provocation was ample. Other papers criticize the banishment on various grounds, one saying: "Under the act passed last session the Administrator has power to banish anyone he may choose for any reason he may think sufficient, the only limit to his authority being the necessity that our Government shall approve. This is a rather greater power than British people care to see in the hands of any single official."

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What Boots It That They Missed the Road?—Siena Was at the End!

Besides, It Was a Gay Ride Through Tuscan Valleys, With a Man Who Spoke of Hippopotamuses, and a Varied Traffic Choosing Which Side to Pass

By MARJORIE SHULER

WE STARTED for San Gimignano with the man-who-lives-near-the-equator sitting up beside the driver and the other two huddled in the back seat of the big touring car. Because he was sitting with the driver of course the man-who-lives-near-the-equator had to have the biggest and thickest and warmest of the steamer rugs. But it mattered little about the weight of any rug, for the sharp winds of the Tuscan hills cut through the cloth and the slanting sheets of rain soaked through the curtains and drove through the doors and wet us all alike.

It was absurd for the calendar to declare it May. The heavy rains for weeks had made the roads into little rivers, and pools stood in the fields, and the temperature was far more like January than May. Only for San Gimignano would we have started out that day from the comparative comfort of Florence, we assured ourselves, as we looked back at the brave showing of old palaces and towers and walls of the city called "Beautiful" and watched the quaint Ponte Vecchio fading from our sight.

Now what followed afterward was entirely the fault of the man-who-lives-near-the-equator, for not only did he choose of himself to sit with the driver, but he deliberately turned a shoulder, which undoubtedly was cold, upon all the road signs as we swung away from Florence and the Arno and sped up through the narrow Tuscan valleys toward San Gimignano. And the driver gave him all attention, while he himself apparently lent a more than willing ear to the driver's voluble flow of Italian, which was frequently punctuated by questions. His eager, sparkling eyes, wide, friendly smile, cordial nods of the head and bends of the shoulder all put him in entire agreement with whatever the driver said and whatever he asked.

The man-who-lives-near-the-equator had been relating in English how the hippopotamuses had knocked over his boathouse and dug up its foundations because it was in their way on their return from the river.

"You can stop them on the way to the water, but nothing will halt them from returning by any route they choose from the water to the land," he had said. It was then that he had transferred his eyes and ears to the driver, as no questions from the back seat were sufficiently compelling to make him continue the tale.

Choosing Sides

In the meanwhile the ride grew more varied, and the driver more adjustable, as well as more voluble. He would not look to the right or the left as the car swung first this way and then that, according as those who passed us chose to go the old way to the left or to follow the new Italian law to turn to the right. Once we met a cart driven by a farmer who was convoying four exceedingly fat and very black pigs to market, sheltering himself and a bit of the pigs under an enormous green umbrella. After starting to the left, he suddenly altered his course and his rangy little horse crossed in front of the radiator cap an instant before we were due to pass. There was a sharp grind of brakes as the motor slewed out over the valley and hardly had it been righted when we were charging up against the cliff to avoid another little horse and cart, another changeable driver and another green umbrella. A few minutes later we passed four children with wicker lunch-baskets on their way to school and around the next corner came another cart with six sheep and still another green umbrella. The sheep gave little baas as the car came toward us determinedly, forcing us first to the left and then to the right.

Even the foot passengers had hard work making up their decision for the right or the left for the children went to the right and the next foot passenger to the left, a woman in peasant costume with her wet wash on the two ends of a heavy pole which she carried over one shoulder and which barely escaped the thickets of wild roses as she backed from one side of the road to the other.

Gradually the larkspur gave way to broom, poppies, clover and buttercups to clumps of wild lavender. The sheets of rain made the little twisted trees, trimmed and cut back until their thwarted branches stuck out in a thousand eccentric shapes, look like black pencil marks on a smudged sheet of grayish paper. On the mountains olive trees like gray lichens clung to the slopes and down in the valleys the terraced grapes made splotches of green against the brown of the earth. Everywhere stood stiff rows of Lombardy poplars like sentinels ever ready for the march.

Yokes Decked Like Maypoles

Then there came another hesitant driver nearly tipping over his load of fagots as he turned this way and that. Behind him was another driver with a wagon on which tiny pink and white calves lolled in the straw like Easter rabbits tucked in their baskets. We passed oxen garlanded with red, their high yokes decked like Maypoles with flowers and ribbons, and driven by tanned men with roses tucked shamelessly into their shirts or belts.

One merry one with a red rose like a cabbage stuck behind his ear nearly sent us toppling into the valley as he crowded us unexpectedly in the wrong direction.

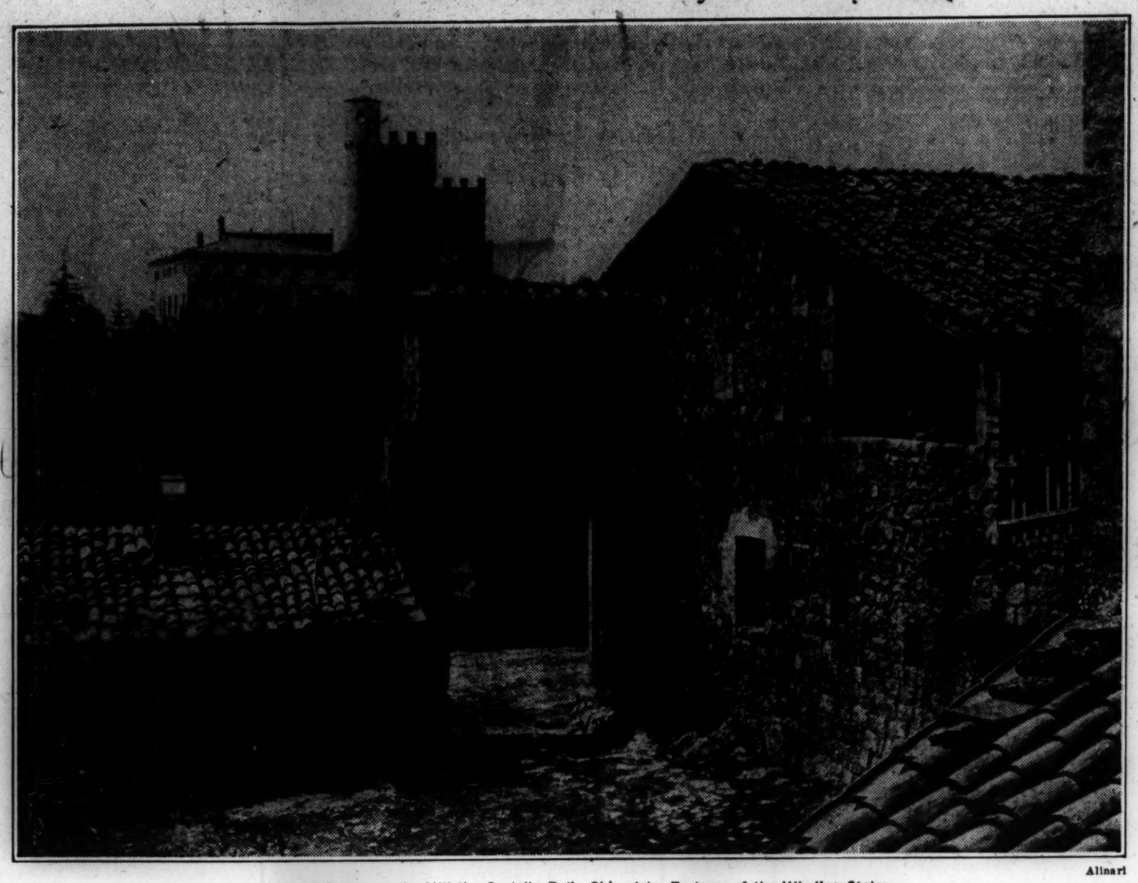
"Pretty close that," grinned the man-who-lives-near-the-equator as he turned at last to the back seat and for a brief second stopped his cordial assents to the driver.

Then glancing at the driver who had had all this rapt attention bestowed upon him for miles he gave an impish little chuckle and added to us, "Very chatty, isn't he? Can't speak a word of Italian myself so I don't know what it is all about."

Unfortunately it turned out to have been all about the road, the driver being new to the hills and not being sure that he was headed for San Gimignano, but reassured by the vigorous assents of his passenger and certain that in the midst of all this pleasant and agreeable friendliness nothing wrong could happen, he had driven on happily until presently we arrived not at San Gimignano but at Siena which was not on our program until another day.

Which is why we never saw the many square towers of San Gimignano and its eleventh century church or its Palazzo Comunale, and why we did see the Castello di Belcaro in the vicinity of Siena with its warm walls and square roof, an exchange whch somehow we have not regretted. For you se we do not know what beauties are in store at San Gimignano but we do know that no days are sufficiently long to see all that Siena holds.

A Reminder of Siena's Medieval Days as a City State



Alinari

Environs of Siena; on the Hill the Castella Della Chiocciola, Fortress of the Winding Stairs.

Recent Books in Brief Review

Among Our Banished Birds, by Bentley Beetham (London: Edward Arnold), makes extraordinarily appealing a subject which few writers about nature have undertaken. Its purpose is to stir interest in the restoration and conservation of birds once familiar in Great Britain, which, because of changed circumstances, have now sought more favorable habitats. So clear cut are these bird-portraits and so attractive the setting in which the author places them that the book constitutes a strong plea for the setting apart of tracts of unused land which would provide ideal surroundings for these expatriates, mostly birds of the shore and marsh. The excellent illustrations from photographs taken by the author add a distinct charm to the volume.

Through Europe on Two Dollars a Day, by Frank Schoonmaker (New York: McBride, $2.50), is crammed full of essential information for the man who travels on a budget, who can go abroad quite as inexpensively as he can stay home. Mr. Schoonmaker is giving away the benefit of his own hard earned experience. These facts that he gives can be found out only by trying everything and arriving at conclusions.

This $2-a-day traveling is chiefly a walking or bicycle tour. Practically every step is mapped out, with advice as to where to get your meals and spend the night, how long to stay in each place, and the points of interest to be visited.

Not for Publication, by Clara Sharpe Hough (New York: Century $2), would be better if the last chapter had not been written. It adds nothing but fifteen pages and an unpleasant impression. Without it, "Not for Publication," a novel built round a newspaper in a small New England city, may be called better than the ordinary or mill run of present-day light fiction. The last chapter is superfluous and in poor taste.

Rogues and Vagabonds, by Compton Mackenzie (New York: Doran, $3), is Mr. Mackenzie's nineteenth novel, unless we have counted wrong. He has an established public who understand and enjoy his wit, sentiment and London scenes. The wit is not over-subtle, the sentiment is not too sweet, the London scenes have an amplitude and variety and cheerful inclusion of common people that give his books a kind of Dickens flavor. The "rogues and vagabonds" are theatrical people, and it is the theater, in the old days and days less old, that gives the atmosphere and setting of much of the story.

The Belated Reckoning, by Phyllis Bottome (New York: Doran, $2), tells two stories in one. The first records Ellen McDermott's rescue of a beautiful little American bride from an objectionable Sicilian husband. This is a complete, well-rounded story. The other is a charming idyl about Ellen's betrothal to an opportune and exemplary gentleman from Boston. The title is meant to indicate a connection between the two stories. Ellen's happy love affair is the belated squaring of accounts for her career of service which culminated in her heroic defense of little Signora Scampa, née Maimie Parker.

Janes' Fighting Ships, 1927, (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 42s. net) is an authoritative textbook on the naval armaments of the world. It is somewhat startling to find that in the world there are some 2700 craft devoted to purposes of war, varying from the gigantic battleship carrying a crew of over 1300 down to coastal motorboats manned by perhaps half a dozen men. Illustrated by over 3000 photographs, silhouettes and diagrams, this publication can truly claim to be, so far as is possible, a complete encyclopedia of the navies of the world.

With a Camera in Tigerland, by F. W. Champion (London: Chatto & Windus, 30s. net), is a book of enthralling adventures, and they are all true. Mr. Champion is an official of the Indian Forest Service, whose work has been to manage vast tropical areas where wild beasts of many kinds are at home. His hobby has been to study and to photograph these animals. He has gone, armed only with a camera, sometimes upon an elephant, sometimes on foot, to seek them out. He has studied them at close quarters, and learned how to face them unafraid.

All the World's Aircraft, 1927, (London: Sampson Low, 42s. net) first published in 1911 by Fred T. Jane, has come to be recognized as the textbook of flying machines. The 1927 issue is bigger than ever, evidence of the expansion of flying all over the world. C. G. Grey, editor of "The Aeroplane," in the preface describes the year 1927 as one of the "wonder years" of aviation. The year's events included the inauguration of the Cairo-India service with three-engined Hercules machines; the flight to India by two Moth light airplanes; Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic; various French long distance and non-stop flights; the United States air corp officers' flight from California to Hawaii and the record speed achieved for the Schneider Cup by British aviators.

Silhouettes of Republican Greece, by Betty Cunliffe-Owen (London: Hutchinson, 18s. net), is a record of the experiences of Mrs. Cunliffe-Owen in Greece at the time when the Refugee Settlement Commission was doing its work there. She saw most of the famous sights of the country and something of the refugees, and this light collection of sketches is the fruit. Her accounts of her troubles with Greek chauffeurs, servants, and guides, of the minor humors of Greek politics, are often amusing.

The Old Flying Days, by Maj. C. C. Turner, (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 25s. net) is a record of the pioneers of British aviation in the early years of the twentieth century. It is no dry record with many statistics, but a breezy happy account of brave men doing brave things, of whose early labors we today see the results. These are photographs of some of the first British airmen and their machines. There are also chapters on ballooning and airships. The book takes the reader up to 1914.

The B. B. C. Hand Book, 1928, (London: The British Broadcasting Corporation, 2s. net) is an encyclopædia on radiocasting. It is divided into six main sections, of which that on programs fills nearly 200 pages. Engineering follows, dealing with both transmission and reception. "Round the World" tells of radiocasting outside the British Isles, and "Publicity," "Sidelights," and "The Wireless Trade" fill the last 50 pages.

The Charm of Birds, by Viscount Grey of Fallodon (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d. net), will delight the nature lover. It is not, perhaps, a book for the trained ornithologist, who may find these charming sketches too slight. But for those who wish to escape from the city for a few quiet hours under the wide sky, in open fields and shaded woods, beside the rivers and streams, Lord Grey has opened wide the door.

Retail Selling, by Gladys Burlton (London: Jonathan Cape, 5s.) should appeal to every employer of salespeople, and to every salesman. It is an anlysis by a trained saleswoman and trainer of large staffs of salespeople of the reasons why people buy goods in one store rather than another, why they often fail to buy when they had intended to, and what display of tact also displays the true salesman.

My Favorite Haunts, by Marie Amelie of Orleans and Braganza, ex-Queen of Portugal, is an album consisting of 119 sketches, etchings and water colors, each one on a loose sheet and signed, and accompanied by a verse from one of the Portuguese poets. On the white cover of the album, embossed in gold are the crown of the House of Braganza and the initials of the author. The book was published in France, where ex-Queen Marie Amelie has resided since the French Government rescinded the decree of banishment on members of the Orleans family. Only 250 copies of the book were issued, and these were sold to private buyers for 1000 francs each. The proceeds will be handed to the Director of Public Assistance.

Just Beyond London, by Gordon S. Maxwell (London: Methuen, 7s. 6d. net) proves that the outlying districts of London still harbor many unexplored beauties and attractions; or rather they did, until Mr. Gordon S. Maxwell discovered them. He has written a delightful book about his discoveries, which the equally talented Mr. Donald Maxwell has charmingly illustrated. In spite of the constant encroachment of the city much has been allowed to remain undisturbed and Mr. Maxwell is an admirable guide, chatty and informative.

Touring England by Road and By-way, by Sydney R. Jones; (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 7s. 6d.) is intended as a guide for those who have discovered the lovely byways and backwaters of England, but who require a definite itinerary with an exact route marked out in order that the historical and scenic values of the country may not be missed. Mr. Jones has spent many years exploring England by car, bicycle and on foot. He has avoided crowded roads and well-known routes. The 20 routes he has worked out, all carefully mapped and described, will take tourists from the south coast of Devonshire to the Cheviot Hills and the Scottish border. The book is bountifully illustrated with photographs and pen drawings by the author.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Betsy Ann

Cincinnati Special Correspondence

WHEN the steamer Betsy Ann, which plies the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, stopped recently at Wheeling, W. Va., a girl was carried on board in a chair. She had been in a hospital, and was to be taken by her sister to their home down the river.

One of the pilots off duty inquired where she expected to land, and she told him, naming one of the regular landings. He then asked her how far that was from her home, and if she lived near the river. She replied that her home was six miles beyond the landing, and that she lived on the river road on the Ohio shore.

"Well," said the pilot, "you point out the place, and we will land you right there."

After several hours of sailing, the whistle blew; the big boat made a swing from the middle of the river and touched shore, with nose headed up stream, and the big gangplank was let down.

It had been raining very hard for several hours, but it ceased as four men, much surprised, stepped out of the cornfield, their boots covered with mud. "Come on," called the mate; "never mind the mud, your little girl is waiting." And they carried the girl down, the mate following with hands on the two shoulders of the rear stretcher bearers. Then the procession started through the cornfields to the house, where the mother was waiting.

It was learned afterward that the fare paid by the passengers was only 75 cents to the landing six miles above.

Not As It Seemed

A FRIEND in Vancouver, B. C., writes to the Sundial of an experience in a section of the city of which she had been very critical. It being necessary for her to pass through this district one day, her attitude was entirely changed as she noticed what was obviously a re-enactment of a daily occurrence—a large host of pigeons were being fed by a group of miners and loggers, and the softened sense of confidence evident in the feathered friends had its effect on the onlooker.

GERMAN FARMERS DEMAND RELIEF

Refuse to Pay Taxes Out of Capital

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Dissatisfaction among farmers is rapidly assuming threatening proportions, as shown by two huge mass meetings here organized by the Farmers' Union. The farmers, it was said, are tired of waiting for relief and would now help themselves.

A resolution was passed not to buy anything for which they could not pay in cash, not to accept a single pfennig in new debts, and not to pay taxes out of capital.

Many leaders of the Farmers' Union and proprietors of large estates are bitterly opposed to the present régime and several utterances made at yesterday's meeting were by no means friendly toward the Republic.

The farmers' distress, it was said, results mainly from their heavy indebtedness, which has been increased by 7,000,000,000 marks since the war. They are now demanding a reduction of taxation, money at reasonable terms and restriction on the importation of foodstuffs.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE A REAL "WHITE WAY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mayor Victor J. Miller has approved a bill, passed by the Board of Aldermen, providing for illumination of the down-town streets by a system that promises to turn night almost literally into day. The sum of $2,500,000 has been set aside for standards.

Plans were adopted only after a careful survey of lighting in business districts in many cities in the United States and in Europe. The lighting department asserts that when put into use the new system will be an ideal example of municipal illumination.

Scholars About Complete Work on Ancient Gaelic Dictionary

American and German Authorities on Irish Language Study Millions of Pages—Find It Closely Related to Latin

The first complete dictionary of Old Irish is about to be published in Germany after 14 years of research and study of Gaelic by American and German scholars. The work is the product of nearly every nationality except the Irish.

Prof. Rudolf Thurneysen, a leading authority on philology and the derivation of words, has been directing the project, which had been suspended during the World War. Prof. Fred N. Robinson of Harvard, and a leading authority on philology in the United States has been collaborating with the German scholar, in directing the American contributors.

Read Millions of Pages

A group of 25 scholars in Gaelic, 15 of whom are Americans and 10 Germans, are reading through literally millions of pages of Old Irish literature for the purpose of producing a dictionary containing a complete vocabulary of the old tongue, unaccompanied by any hope of financial remuneration.

The project commenced originally before the World War with Dr. H. Hessen, a German scholar, who had gathered a large collection of words in Gaelic. His materials served as the nucleus around which professors Thurneysen of Bond University, Germany, and Professor Robinson of Harvard, have worked. A small subsidy has paid the clerical expenses of the project, and it is expected that the printing will be financed either by the German Government or one of the German publishing societies.

Less than 10 per cent of the Irish people in Ireland today use the Gaelic language in preference to English, according to Professor Robinson, but a significant move has begun to revive the language, which was once very rich in its literature. He estimates that nearly 1,000,000 persons in Ireland can speak Gaelic.

Sees Difficulty in Revival

It is quite possible, Dr. Robinson says, to take a dialect which is on the decline and used by the less intelligent classes, and revive it, as has been done in Finland, Belgium, and the Balkan countries, and it is not improbable that Old Irish may come back as the common language of Ireland.

But, he points out, there may be more difficulty in reviving Gaelic in Ireland than there was to revive old languages in other countries, because Ireland is entirely surrounded by English-speaking people and does a preponderance of its business with them.

Irish emigrants to America drop their native tongue readily and adopt the English, he says, and it becomes quite essential that their relatives back home in Ireland learn English.

The purpose of the new dictionary is primarily to provide scholars with an adequate means of understanding Gaelic literature and old Irish customs. The 25 scholars have found that the language is more closely related to Latin than to any other, and that it is as far removed from English as English is from Russian.

NEW TYPE OF GUN IN NAVAL PROGRAM

High-Speed Cruisers Also Sought by Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two important points have been brought out in relation to the proposed additions to the Navy armament. The Naval Affairs Committee was told that eight-inch guns superior to any ever developed would be mounted on the 25 cruisers included in the Navy program which are to have greater speed than the present cruisers of similar type and about 20,000 additional men and 825 more officers will be required to man the cruisers under construction and those included in the building program.

These statements were made by Rear Admiral J. D. Beuret, chief constructor of the Navy, and Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Admiral Beuret said the cruisers contemplated in the program would be substantially the same as the eight cruisers now under construction.

The eight cruisers now being built will cost about $16,500,000 each; the others about $17,000,000 each.

BURLINGTON INCOME

December net operating income of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined to $672,975 from $1,877,164 a year ago and for 1927 to $28,143,308 from $29,985,831 in 1926.

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Seven Years' Figures

Advertising Linage in The Christian Science Monitor Showed an Increase of 552,756 Lines in 1927 over 1926

Figures for Seven Years are as follows:

1921	**1**,509,097
1922	**2**,029,246
1923	**3**,488,353
1924	**4**,163,159
1925	**5**,774,791
1926	**6**,600,227
1927	**7**,152,983

The Answer?
"Satisfied Advertisers"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Quality Medium for Quality Products"

Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Maison Arabe—Moroccan Art Sold in Western Fashion

Rabat, Morocco
Special Correspondence

MORE and more, Morocco appeals to painters. More and more, tourists turn to this land of unspoiled local-color, customs, and exotic charm. For various reasons many artists have settled in Rabat at least for some years. Often tourists long to have more than the camera record, the photographed scene of this colorful country; time is short for some, and it is told by one painter that once when he was at work outdoors a hurried traveler tried to buy the picture in progress, from his easel!

One or two artists who have been established in the town for years watch the building of new shops or the vacating of old ones and seize upon the chance to "show" therein. A well-known painter even had recourse to the empty walls of a small agency for dyeing or cleaning garments, but nowhere in the region was there any gallery small or large, in which pictures could be shown permanently or temporarily.

An Exhibition Gallery

Then came the happy thought. Two women had long realized the need for some such gallery, in view of the difficulties experienced by tourists in obtaining curios, Moroccan articles of all kinds, without the bargaining system so time-wasting and uncongenial to most travelers. The danger of being taken in by wily Arab vendors, who, when doing up a parcel, will sometimes substitute other than the object bought, or so cleverly show their wares that imperfections are not seen until too late, is a discouragement to the purchaser. These two women said, therefore, "Why not have a combination gallery and shop in a good situation, where we may all help one another?"

The husband of one already was occupied in the fabrication of Moroccan carpets under the ægis of a big company, so when his wife broached the scheme he was immediately interested. The second woman, who had been wishing for remunerative occupation, and who was thoroughly in touch with artistic circles and connected with people of means, was eager to develop the gallery idea; so they talked it over.

One important consideration was quickly settled: the place in which to have the "Maison Arabe." Madame Bourchinan, originator of the idea, and her husband were living in a large Arab house on a fine, wide avenue next to the best hotel of Rabat, that of the tourist company "Transatlantique." As is the case in all Arab houses, there were many gallery-like rooms that could easily be connected with one another, cleared of litter, redecorated, and transformed into an attractive setting for the project. Moreover, the location made the building accessible for quick visits from the tourist "caravans" that come each week on the regular itinerary of the "Transatlantique" service.

Madame de Pradines, the second of the two organizers, quickly canvassed the artists and submitted the scheme, which was received with acclaim. "Nothing could be better! We shall be enchanted to give you whatever you have room for," was the eager answer, and the business side was settled by agreeing upon a 10 per cent commission to be added to the price asked by the artist. Those actually living in Rabat were allowed permanent space for their pictures, and a room was reserved for painters en passant. Naturally, small canvases, water colors and pastels, priced moderately, were solicited, as wall space was limited and travelers or even residents would not want cumbersome pictures, for much of the Rabat population is transient, being made up of army or government officials, subject to flux.

Reliable Information Available

In due course the "Maison Arabe" was inaugurated; already it is a Rabat institution, so useful that every one wonders why it had not been thought of sooner. If one wants to "look-see" only, one is welcomed as warmly as if the purchases are to be large; explanations of the wares are pleasantly given, rugs are shown amid artistic surroundings, the pictures are well hung with a good light, and whatever is on sale is authentic, in good taste, priced moderately and "fixed," the only variation of the marked price being a 10 per cent reduction for clients who come unaccompanied by guides or couriers.

From long residence, both women are au fait with Moroccan art and crafts, know the worth-while products, and can explain the origin of their wares. The writer asked many questions as to where, when, and how, and found that the things on sale in this shop were far more interesting than similar ones elsewhere, because questions were answered intelligently and courteously. They have been shrewd enough to select many of the less costly products as well as valuable and large things; one may take home an exquisite handkerchief which must have taken weeks to make, for the small sum of about $4. Even the elaborately worked silver native jewelry is very cheap and quaint. Superb embroideries, brocades and carpets vary from a few dollars to a hundred, according to age, size and materials. The rugs are from ancient designs, made of the best wool and colored with vegetable dyes.

Moorish women wear a heavy belt which is somewhat similar to the stiff obi of Japan. It may be of solid gold embroidery heavy with silver or gold-mounted buckles and clasps, or of a heavy brocaded material made by hand on the looms of Fez. The old fabrics of this kind are surpassingly beautiful both in design and color, and make marvelous "runners" or piano coverings. A few dollars will buy such a prize. One can go as high as $150 if one likes. Among the rich souvenirs seen lately in the "Maison Arabe" is a pair of enormous earrings of solid yellow gold heavily set with emeralds and many pearl drops, the backs of these ornaments being exquisitely enameled in Moorish patterns. No less a person than the favorite wife of the great Sultan Moulay Hassan wore them (how her ears ever carried the weight one wonders), and the price therefore soared to the giddy sum of $1200! But lovely silver ornaments set with semi-precious stones may be bought for $5; or $15 will secure necklaces of wonderful design and charm made up from native materials by French ladies who want to earn pin-money and who realize how beautiful the objects are, if set in proper relation to each other.

Another gem, small, perfect, a joy to any discerning eye, is an exquisite small painting of the head of an Arab woman. She is wearing one of the rich silk-brocaded fringed kerchiefs so much affected by Jewish women and adopted by the Moors. The whole thing, frame and all, is but 10 inches square, easily packed, costs approximately $20, and if framed more elaborately would be a treasure of treasures. The painter, a modest little woman who teaches drawing in Rabat, deserves a wider fame, for all her works are little gems, which the average tourist would never know were existent.

It is by the aid of such enterprises that the world is going to be made a pleasanter place to potter about in! This service by cultivated ladies, which is almost co-operative, which helps the buyer and serves the management, is the ideal form for the barter and exchange of wares, of arts and crafts. The method is all too scarce as yet in lands of the Near and Far East. It is familiar in London, New York, Paris, Boston, Rome, San Francisco; but new in Rabat, and practically unknown in Beirut, Bombay, Nara, Peking. Capital is needed, knowledge of the countries and their products, and of the people and their habits. A love of ancient and artistic work is, of course, necessary, too. These qualifications are often found among dwellers in foreign lands and could be turned to account just as the two art-loving women of Rabat used their ability in establishing the "Maison Arabe."

European Women in Government Office

THAT the intelligent and consistent interest of European women in affairs of government has resulted in numbers of them being elected to seats in the legislative bodies of several countries, and in the enactment of laws beneficial to the home, particularly in Norway, was asserted by Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker of New York. They also wonder in not a little perplexity how it is that American women, so many of them, remain indifferent to municipal, national international matters that are fundamentally of paramount importance to their community, their nation, and to the world.

These things Mrs. Schoonmaker learned in a visit to Europe which she made as a special representative of the National League of Women Voters and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to study at first hand the political activities of women in England and continental Europe.

In England

In England, her first stopping place, she found only a few women in Parliament, among whom Lady Astor was the first to be seated.

"I went about among different sorts of people everywhere," said Mrs. Schoonmaker, "and whether I questioned the working classes or discussed the matter in aristocratic circles, I learned that Lady Astor was liked by all, and I heard good spoken about her on all sides. But when she avocated and proposed a bill tending toward prohibition, everybody said the bill never would pass. It was by no means a bill for total prohibition but only a proposal to prohibit public houses from selling intoxicating liquors to boys and girls under 18 years of age. The bill, however, did pass, as everyone knows, and is in force in England."

Women in England now are up as candidates for office at every election, and the men are increasingly appreciative of woman's ability and her influence in matters which vitally affect the well-being of their nation.

Husband and Wife

In Norway, Mrs. Schoonmaker said the women had been notably effective in their efforts to forward legislation beneficial to the home, and in all Scandinavian countries women hold office. In Stockholm, women have within recent months been appointed to three positions held by women for the first time in the history of Sweden, namely, registrar in the Department of Finance, superintendent of schools in Stockholm, and the first woman judge in the court of Stockholm. In Denmark particularly the women are favored in government offices.

"I saw in the lower House there," she said, "a husband and wife sitting side by side, assisting in making the laws of their country. It was my privilege to visit their home, where I met their 16-year old son. He was the best informed young man of that age it ever has been my privilege to meet. That is but natural. He constantly hears his father and mother discussing the affairs of the world, government, politics, art, education, and he has absorbed the facts readily."

German women are profoundly stirred over their post-war privilege of voting, and there are 45 women in the German Legislature. "Wherever I went," Mrs. Schoonmaker said, "the people apparently were trying to elect as many women as they could. In one place they said: 'We elected three,' in another perhaps five; but all, men and women alike, were proud of their women representatives, elected from all classes. A woman of high culture was seated beside another woman who had been a cook, and they were working together and co-operating to secure legislation that would be desirable for all of their people. And when Germany came to send women to Geneva to sit in the Council, they sent this same woman, the cook, to represent their country."

European women are strongly in favor of an international peace movement, Mrs. Schoonmaker said, "and when I told them I was there as the representative of 5,000,000 women, almost in amazement they said, 'Five million women! Five million women! Why, you can do anything!'"

J. S. J.

Black-Eyed Peas: A Delicate and Delicious Dish

THE familiar title, black-eyed peas, is generally applied throughout the South of the United States to the vegetable also known as the cow pea and the cornfield pea. An immense acreage is planted yearly, the plant being used chiefly as a fodder for animals and as a fertilizer to be plowed under. It is regarded, indeed, as playing the same part in the agricultural economy of the South that clover does in the northern and alfalfa in the western states.

Botanically speaking, cow peas really belong to the bean family, a token of which is the curious habit, which they possess in common with other beans, of thrusting the seed leaves above ground when they germinate.

But it is as a vegetable that the writer wishes to recommend here the black-eyed pea. They are widely eaten in the South, either in a somewhat immature state, like green peas, or when fully ripe and shelled and dried. In this form it bears transportation well and is comparable in its nutritious quality to other dried beans, such as navy beans, kidney beans and lima beans. It is commonly prepared in the South very much like white beans in the North, being soaked overnight and then boiled in salted water with a piece of pork to season it.

To the writer's taste the dish is much more delicate when prepared without the meat, and she recommends the following tested recipe:

Soak half a pound of dried peas in water overnight, then pour off this water and cover them with fresh water to which a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of sugar have been added. Put three or four small white onions in the pot or slice two medium-sized ones into it. Boil briskly for an hour or till the peas are quite tender. Dip out a few, mash them with a fork and stir them back into the pot. Add a heaping tablespoonful of butter and boil for a few minutes longer. Add a dash of white or black pepper just before serving.

If desired, a double quantity of the peas may be cooked, since they are excellent warmed up on the second day. In this case a cup of tomatoes may be stirred in and the mixture placed in a baking dish and covered with grated cheese.

Black-eyed peas also make an excellent soup prepared in the manner of bean soup or split-pea soup. In some parts of the South, especially South Carolina, a dish of black-eyed peas and rice mixed together is popular under the quaint name of "Hoppin' John."

Doubtless because of the migrations of southern people into northern states, it is now possible to buy this distinctly southern vegetable in New York and elsewhere. The writer frequently buys it in New York in the groceries along Ninth Avenue.

Baked Rice Pudding

When a rice pudding is made without eggs, an excellent addition is a tablespoonful of finely chopped suet stirred in which makes the pudding rich and creamy. Bake in a moderately warm oven, standing the pie dish in a shallow baking tin containing some water. This prevents the rice from burning and sticking to the bottom of the dish.

Women's Industries in Portugal

Lisbon, Portugal
Special Correspondence

AN International Congress of Women's Schools and Industries will be held next year at Rome, and invitations have been sent out to other countries to send delegates to exhibit their respective industries in which women are the principal factors. Portugal is preparing to take her part in the congress, as there are several industries in the country whose origin and development are due to women who have done their utmost to perfect them.

Among these Portuguese products pillow lace takes the first place. This exquisite work is made by peasant women who live on the sea coast, the center of the industry being Peniche, after which town the lace is named. It is difficult to believe that this delicate web-like fabric is produced by uneducated and, for the most part, completely illiterate women, who make huge quantities of it with incredible rapidity, as it is always in demand for brides' trousseaus and children's clothes.

Some years ago Donna Maria Augusta Bordallo Pinheiro, a member of a well-known family of which all the members are artists, took upon herself to organize and perfect the Peniche lacework. She established a school there which has produced such beautiful work that it is almost as well known abroad as it is at home. One of its largest sales is made aboard the transatlantic liners on their calls at Lisbon.

Another society woman, Donna Margarida dos Santos, has been working enthusiastically for some time in developing the embroidery industry, which may now almost be called a domestic industry, as the greater part of the work produced is done by women in their own homes under the direction of their instructress, Donna Margarida, who furnishes the designs and has established a dyeing department where the silks employed are tinted artistically in a way that cannot be imitated by machine-made work.

In the provinces, especially in the Minho, the peasant women produce a crude sort of embroidery of a purely national type which sells well and supplies the funds with which they buy their picturesque festal costumes.

Another prosperous and productive national women's industry is carpet making, especially that of the carpets called Arrayollos after the village in the Alemtejo Province where they are said first to have appeared centuries ago. This ancient industry was almost a lost art when some years ago groups of society girls were trained to the work. Now in all the villages of that part of the province one sees women sitting on their doorsteps with a basket of brilliantly hued wool near them working busily at their carpets. These are worked in a kind of cross-stitch and when finished have a rich pile. They are very expensive and all the old aristocratic houses of Portugal have their floors covered with these beautiful carpets, on which are designed the family coat of arms, the old royal arms of Portugal or other national symbols.

While this industry is being carried on in the south of Portugal a similar one exists in the north—that of the Beiriz carpets which are perhaps even more artistic owing to their delicate harmonious coloring. They owe their present development to the influence of a woman who took up carpetmaking as a hobby and founded a workshop six years ago which had now become a large, modern factory where hundreds of trained women find employment.

Today there is work and relative prosperity in the districts surrounding the village of Beiriz, and work for women and girls. Another factory has commenced work and the carpets sell as fast as they are made. The wool is obtained from the flocks bred in the Sierras, so it will be seen that this industry is a purely national one.

There is great demand for these carpets, which sell well in England, France, and Belgium. They obtained a gold medal at the Rio de Janeiro Exhibition and another at the Caldas da Rainha. Besides being beautiful they are delightfully soft and warm.

Use for Fat Meat

When one has on hand an extra amount of fat meat of ham, pork, or beef, either cooked or uncooked, more than is likely to be eaten, it can be utilized splendidly by being cut into slices and fried as one would bacon. It is delicious.

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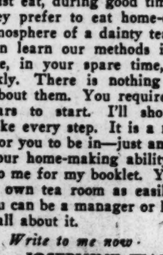
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People liked it. They liked the food and the "homey" atmosphere. Our place was always crowded. Folks used to wait sometimes half an hour—hungry—rather than go elsewhere. Then we opened a larger place—and still a larger one. Today the Ware Coffee Shop is one of the most successful in New York.

We had little money to begin, and we had to learn as we went along. But we simply used our natural womanly instinct as the basis for our success, and after we began to make money other women asked us how we did it. We began to teach our methods. Soon our classes were filled. Our students opened up their own tea rooms—and they succeeded, too, with our methods.

Then we began to get letters from all over the country—for our methods were talked about wherever our students went. Finally we were forced to set down on paper everything we were teaching, and today we have students learning the Ware methods in all parts of the world.

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EDUCATIONAL

When the Mother Takes Care of the Child's False Impressions

ALTHOUGH, in this day of stationary beds, one rarely hears the old quotation, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," it may still be said that the mother-love which guides the budding child-thought, guarding it against the insidious suggestions of materialism, is an incalculable power in world betterment. The maternal affection which was formerly often expended in excessive attention to mere physical comfort is endeavoring now to find the best way not of improving the child but of preserving its innate goodness and fineness. The schools are accomplishing inestimable service in unfolding the child-thought, yet, after all, it remains for the parents, and particularly the mother, to keep out the "little foxes" that "spoil the vines" and interfere with the full fruitage of the "tender grapes." The mother's opportunity is continuous and she may be likened to one who goes about, from day to day, lovingly pruning the vines and weeding the bit of garden in her charge.

One mother has determined that she will lose no opportunity of correcting in her child's thought false impressions, superstitions and the like which crowd in upon him from the outside world. Before he started to school, the preservation of his wholly confident outlook upon life was simple, but as he has grown older he has begun to bring home bits of false thinking, incorrect conclusions on various subjects. It is for these that the mother is on guard. Wherever she has been able, by story, explanation, or precept, to clear away a wrong concept and leave a firm sense of the true, she has felt that she has really filled the place of mother. It may be helpful to other mothers to know a few of the "foxes" which have been routed.

Three's a Crowd!

One hinged upon the old saying and its attendant belief, "Two's company, three's a crowd." The first time the mother heard this voiced in the playroom she merely smiled to herself to think how many years ago she herself had first heard the expression and of how those things "do stay with us." The second time, when her own child came home with the complaint that he couldn't play happily with Mary this morning because Tommy was there and—"two's company, three's a crowd," she became more alert and took occasion to explain to the child that if one friend brought joy, another must bring just that much more. The explanation seemed reasonable to the child and the mother had the pleasure of seeing that no matter how happy the lad might be in the company of one playmate, the arrival of another brought no disappointment. He, and his playmates as well, easily adjusted plans and dispositions to the enlarged circle. In refutation of this foolish old belief, too long tolerated by adults, this mother can record that the most joyful association of her son's childhood has been as a member of a trio of boy friends. Never has she heard one of these boys express a preference or a distaste for another of the little circle. They are all friends and prize the privilege with an understanding which is both beautiful and remarkable.

Then there was the stepmother illusion. When word was brought home that "Jimmy has a stepmother and all the fellows feel sorry for him," the mother knew that another chance had come. She explained the whole situation to the child, showing him that a stepmother could be just as kind and loving as any other mother. Jimmy was doubtless to be congratulated, not commiserated. Long ago, when people did not think so clearly about a great many things as they do now, it was generally believed that a stepmother and stepchild could not be happy together. But why should that be true when one knew that everybody could—and did—express love? Then she told him several instances from her own observation where stepmothers had brought great happiness into the lives of little children who would otherwise have been lonely and unmothered. Akin to this belief was the mother-in-law illusion. The child had picked this up in a joke heard at a show. When it was explained to him that his own grandmother whom he loved so dearly was a mother-in-law he could see that the matter was indeed only a "joke" and not a reality.

Another Illusion

Again, there was the orphan illusion. The mother took the child to a modern orphanage that he might see the lovely playgrounds, the colorful reading rooms, the gymnasiums, the big dining hall, the snowy beds. She read to him from the paper accounts of picnics, Christmas trees, etc., arranged by local lodges for the orphans. Soon he saw that while it was most desirable for each child to have parents of its own and a regular home, there were nevertheless kind-hearted persons everywhere ready to supply the parent-love and every needed thing. This was also a good chance to show the child that the world was waking up and that he was living in an age when the reign of love was being felt and seen as never before. He, too, must keep awake and do his share of loving.

Many more illustrations might be cited. The report that "a dago sits behind me at school" or "Bob says if you break your ink bottle, or anything, you'll break two things more," or "John drives his father's car and 'he' isn't 16" (the age required by local law) are all opportunities for the mother who is consecrated to her task. She may need to watch lest she seem to the child to nag—she may need to wait her chance wisely, yes, prayerfully. But she will find abundant recompense for her effort in seeing the child unfold sturdily and beautifully and she will know that in sending forth an enlightened, loving thought into the world she is helping to illumine the dark places which she herself may not even see.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Yosemite (yo-sem'-i-tē), name of great waterfall in California with a height of 2526 feet. The Francon-Notch in New Hampshire, now being sought for public ownership, has been styled "Little Yosemite."

A. P. Giannini (jah-nē'nē), president of the Bancitaly Corporation, born in San Jose, Calif., of poor parents, has just given $1,500,000 to the University of California.

Gonzalo Zaldumbide (thahl-doom-bē'deh), of Ecuador, favors recent Mexican reform proposals.

Guemes (gweh'mace), one of seven districts of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas from which intoxicating liquor is now barred.

Louvain (loo'vanh), a city of Belgium, where dedicatory ceremonies have just been held for the new University Library.

Adult Students at College

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE requirements of that large number of men and women who, though they may have left school at the age of 13 or 14, are so keen on education that they attend adult classes in various branches of study, are now attracting much attention. Many of these adult students have reached such a stage of intellectual development that they are admittedly fit for a university course, and it is this fact which has caused the adult education committee of the Board of Education in a recent report to express the opinion that no student who has shown marked ability in university extension and other courses of study, should have to regard the university as closed to him because his full-time education has terminated at an early age. This opinion is shared by educationists generally, and close consideration is being given to the problem of increasing the present small number of adult students at the universities.

The adult movement has attracted a number of earnest and able students who, if they had been enabled to reach the university, might have attained high rank in scholarship and research and contributed in no small measure to the intellectual life of the community. Further, the abler students often find themselves in positions of leadership in local and national affairs; for such positions a period of study at the university is, if not essential, at least advantageous, and it is felt to be desirable that adult students who would profit by such a period of study should be given opportunity to do so.

Present Position

The present facilities for such students, though still far from being adequate, are a great advance upon those in existence a few years ago. The Oxford Delegacy for Extramural Studies and Cambridge Board of Extramural Studies have recently made definite arrangements for the admission of adult students. The delegacy and the board select such students with due regard to the adequacy of their qualifications; and the students are expected, as far as possible, to take the full normal course of an honors standard. At Oxford, although the scheme did not come into operation until the year 1926-27, nine students have been accepted. At Cambridge the number is 10. These students receive the same amount of tuition as ordinary graduates, and in some cases special individual tuition has also been arranged. Arrangements are made for students to live in college, and they have generally found friends and play a full part in ordinary graduate life. They join the Union Society and other social or literary clubs, and possibly share in the athletics and sports.

The students are supported by scholarships granted according to the scheme for the purpose. The Cambridge board guarantees to each student a bursary of £225. This sum is made up by grants from colleges, local education authorities and educational trusts. At the newer universities and at the university colleges the students are financed by the Cassel Trust and by certain scholarships. The institution of these awards has had the immediate and beneficial result that many universities have considered for the first time what provision can be made for adult students, and have acquired a substantial amount of experience which will be of great value when it proves possible to make a greater provision.

From Workshop to College

The fortunate students who gain these scholarships have an experience of extraordinary interest and value. They are taken from what is possibly a monotonous and mechanical occupation and plunged into the midst of an environment of a quickening and stimulating and many-sided interest. One Cassel scholar at Birmingham, for instance, was an engineer, 34 years of age, who had been a student for four years in a tutorial class. Another Cassel scholar (at Bristol) was a miner who succeeded in qualifying himself to become a schoolmaster and a teacher of W. E. A. classes. An engineer's pattern maker, aged 29, a roller in a steel mill and a clerk, aged 27, are typical examples of scholarship holders. Some go into other occupations in which the results of their university course can be utilized; others return to their former occupations and become leaders in local educational and social movements.

All who have enjoyed the advantages of university life will agree with the opinion of the adult education committee that if adult students are to be brought to the university, they should be given everything which the university can provide in the way of reasonable comfort and privacy, and the dignity and beauty of college buildings. The residential system at the older universities implies a continual day-to-day contact and interaction with other personalities, other temperaments, and other ideals and this forms perhaps the most important feature of a university education. University anemities are as important as their teaching resources; and the adult students, therefore, should take a full part in every department of university life.

Married Students

One difficulty arises in the case of those students, however, which does not arise in the case of the ordinary undergraduate, and that is the circumstance that many of the most likely students will have contracted family responsibilities, which will render it difficult for them to take up residence at any university, and particularly at the older universities. In the newer universities there is considerably less difficulty because a student may be able to live at home. That every effort possible should be made to overcome this obstacle is the view of all who are familiar with the problem. The adult education committee points out that a large proportion of students first enter adult education courses after marriage, and they urge that the best student should be chosen for a university course, even if his particular circumstances mean a heavy drain on the funds available for scholarships.

Besides the scholarships at the universities and university colleges a number of other colleges provide full-time courses for adults. Perhaps the most famous of these is Ruskin College. This college, though situated at Oxford, forms no part of the university but has its own staff and its own curriculum. The Co-operative College does somewhat similar work to that of Ruskin; and several others, while varying in their curricula and objects, all give a good social and intellectual education to adult students. One of them is especially for women (the Residential College for Working Women). The adult education committee, while recognizing the benefits conferred upon their alumni by these colleges, stresses the fact that their value would be much greater if they were established near a university and had such assistance as the university would be willing to give.

Taught to Give

As children absorb a feeling for art or an appreciation of music, they can be taught how to give. It is an essential part of education. In a certain Chicago school from the very first grade every child is required to take part in at least one morning exercise during the year. Unlike the usual school assembly period where a child gets up to "speak a piece" and show what it can do or say, the morning exercises here are periods of giving. It is considered a privilege for each child to contribute something to the pleasure of the rest of the school and it is with the basic idea of giving that the children take part.

There is an ease and informality about these exercises which is charming to the visitor. Instead of set, formal, memorized speeches, the children go to the platform and talk to the school as if they were in their own classrooms. Those who love vigorous and colorful phrases, sketch their word pictures in vivid strokes. Some with a mischievous turn of mind, fill their story with humorous touches.

It is not at all unusual for many children to write lyrics and pleasant little verses. Several times during the year they have the opportunity to share these verses with the rest of the school. The songs they compose are sung by groups or even by the whole school so that all may enjoy them.

At the simple grade parties held during the year (because it is considered necessary to learn how to behave at a party), it is the pleasure of a grade to give various gifts to its guests. These are always something the children themselves have made. It may be a wood-block print with a little verse; or a clay model or a picture drawn by careful loving hands. It is always a gift into which the person of the giver enters for he has given time and thought to his gift.

The Parent

Dear Friends:

St. Louis, Mo.

I wish to express my appreciation of our splendid paper, and especially the Tuesday page on Education. Often I regret that I have not several copies of that particular paper, for it is so useful to teachers. I usually pass my copy to all the faculty in my school, not many of whom are Christian Scientists, but who nevertheless appreciate the helpful articles on the subject of education.

(Miss) S. V. M.

London, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Kindly oblige by forwarding the inclosed letter. I thoroughly enjoy the Monitor, taking about one hour each evening in reading many items of interest, and sometimes what seemingly does not come into our daily London paper. I have served for many years on the distribution work—nearly from its start.

(Mrs.) C. A. P.

Dumont, N. J.

Dear Friend and Editor:

Thanks so much for all the good that is being spread over the whole world through the Monitor. I am a mother and appreciate the worth of the Monitor as a paper that can be handed every child with the injunction to read any or all of it.

I too find the young folks page so interesting and always enjoy the Mail Bag and am very much interested in "The Parent" or Mail Bag for grown-ups. It offers a wonderful privilege for corresponding with others in the field in all parts of the globe.

I have a six-year-old daughter and am now keeping indefinitely a six-year-old girl and her brother, a boy of nine.

I would be so pleased to hear from any of the readers of "The Parent."

(Mrs.) D. B.

Word From a Father

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed very much the Parent column in The Christian Science Monitor; and I wish to express gratitude for this department and its many interesting points in connection with the rearing of young folks. I have a boy 14, who is very much interested in his high school work, and who, on several occasions, has used clippings from the Monitor in the classroom.

In addition to my appreciation of the Parent column, I wish to express my gratitude for the Educational page as a whole. I have read it with much interest from the day of its first appearance. I like it particularly because it sometimes features items and articles of importance regarding adult education. I hope to see more of these articles in this department.

In this connection, and in connection with the idea of a mail bag for grown-ups, may I suggest that the Parent include helpful experiences and ideas relative to adult education. Perhaps a better plan would be to set apart a separate column and call it "The Educational Exchange" or some similar name. Here ideas relative to courses for adult education, home study, and general self-improvement could be exchanged; and this, together with occasional articles on the Educational page bearing specifically on the advantages of individual effort toward education, would, it seems to me, make a wonderful common meeting ground for the ever-increasing number of people who are proving the fallacy of that time-worn idea so often expressed in some such words as, "It is too late for me to take up a course of study."

Long live the Educational page; and may it continue to grow and improve as its ever-widening circle of friends turn to it for help and encouragement.

C. L.

[The suggestions in the foregoing letter are helpful in emphasizing certain kinds of material which are welcomed by readers of the Educational Page. At this time it seems wise to let the Parent column unfold itself along its present lines, and to carry all the valuable material that can be obtained on "grown-up" education in other parts of the page. As the Parent is an exchange column, the editors hope that without the introduction of another such column the page may serve as a "common meeting ground."]

Reserve Playthings

Reserve playthings are a great help to busy mothers. Stormy days when little children have to stay indoors will pass more happily if a few toys are kept for such days and otherwise put away. A roll of new bright papers for the child to cut with blunt scissors, paints, modeling clay, pictures saved from old magazines, scrap books from smooth sheets of wrapping paper for the child to paste in, are suggestions.

The mother of a three-year-old found that outdoor playtimes were much more harmonious after the other children discovered that it was fun to visit the three-year-old. One or two games, a few stencils, a supply of plain white paper and crayons, were always at hand. No bickering was tolerated.

In a neighborhood of apartment houses where a group of children of different ages play together it is a good idea to have toys to attract both the older and younger children. At Christmas time friends were apt to send games or books too advanced for a three-year-old. Instead of putting these away until the little girl grew to them her hospitality was developed by letting the older children enjoy them. All the children had a good time and there was very little teasing.

Another time when forethought in the matter of playthings for a little child brings good results is on the occasion of any party for adults. If a mother is prepared with some planned diversion her few hours with her guests will pass more pleasantly for everyone. Older children are more able to direct their free time. With a little child, organization ahead of time by an adult is usually necessary to have a busy, happy little boy or girl.

L. P. L.

They Never Heard of Progressive Education



The Point of Contact With Native Tribes

Cape Town, South Africa
Special Correspondence

SPEAKING on the Imperial Education Conference, from which he had recently returned, Prof. Fred Clarke, of the Cape Town University, said that he had come back to South Africa realizing that the educational problem is not primarily a matter of schools and colleges, but a matter of life itself—life lived under more careful observation and concentration than ordinarily. It was no use, he said, educating the native by beginning (as had been done in the past) at 1066 with the landing of William the Conqueror. Some time ago a touring school inspector had visited a school in the center of the Fiji Islands and found that a beginning in education was being made by teaching the natives about the Plantagenet Kings of England.

"This is a hidebound idea of school which masquerades as education," said Professor Clarke. "Education is a process by which an environment gets its most adequate expression in an individual, and to obtain this you have to tackle the individual."

Herd Boys Wanted to Count

He instanced how desirable education was being developed among the Massai tribe of Kenya—a tribe which indulged in blood drinking propensities, marriage by capture, etc. The education of such savage people was not very hopeful until a simple discovery was made that the Massai were interested in keeping their cattle. Herd boys were anxious to count; a beginning was made here, and they were taught the significance of figures. The education of the Massai today had sprung from this one thing—the tribe's interest in keeping a record of their cattle.

"The result of the Imperial Education Conference is that you get an overwhelming feeling that education as we know it, among civilized people, is keeping within stereotyped lines," he said. "When you get among primitive people, however, you get fresh light again, which is of great value."

Touching upon the special significance of the conference for Africa, Professor Clarke recalled that the white race had been established here for nearly 300 years, and that the white man's territory to the borders of Uganda was opening up under conditions which combined the problems of all the three groups referred to.

"Does not that mean," he asked, "that the duty of the Union of South Africa, as the senior member of the group of African communities, should set to work to summon a conference on African education?"

A Distinct Problem

It was no use going and mixing up with an education conference in London, unless the representative could speak on African education as a whole. He hoped this would be possible at the next conference.

"When I hear people say that South Africa will develop into something like the United States, I wonder whether I am alive," Professor Clarke remarked. "We have a distinct problem here," he added. "The white man must come in, but the bulk of the work must be done by natives. The question is, how the white man is going to fulfill his part and still play his part to the natives. Of course, the real danger is to the white man. The problem lies in the education of the natives, and their education must be part and parcel of the other side, which is economic.

"We are building a society in this country rather different from anything anywhere else. You want an economic and educational policy conceived on the same lines and running together. The native must be provided with an incentive which provides him with the ways and means of reaching out toward what he sees. That means no barriers. It also means recasting many of the ideas of education we have held up to the present."

The Fortieth Child

AS THE school year has progressed since early September, the parents of the children everywhere have been interested in the growth of their children. Many have taken the time to visit the school, to talk to the teacher, to see their child in the group, to discuss certain of his traits with the principal, to welcome any advice or suggestions that the school may offer for his happiest and fullest growth.

One question, we believe, impresses every mother as she sees the teacher guiding and helping the 40 or 50 children under her immediate supervision. How can the teacher reach the fortieth child? Each child comes into the world as a distinct individual. In some one way or ways he is different from all the other children. Is that teacher of your child recognizing this individual difference or is she treating him en masse, a unit of the greater standardized unit, one of the many children alike in the essentials? Are the administrative problems of that teacher so many, and the materials given her to work with so few, that from almost necessity, she feels the need of teaching the same thing to all the children at the same time? This is probably the prevailing weakness of our educational layout—the submerging of the individual child beneath the heavy load of our public school systems. John Dewey and Francis W. Parker blazed the trail toward the individualizing and socializing of our school groups. They saw clearly the individual opportunity that each child needs to fulfill the promise of his richest growth.

The Parent Might Ask

As you visit your child's school, you look about for the means that may best develop your child. Is there opportunity for him to try to do something or to make or construct something that no one told him to do? Is the teacher—in his reading, geography, history, English, science—simply assigning tasks, or does she have opportunity and time to answer his questions, to lead from the one question he may ask into newer fields of investigation and research? Is there opportunity in the geography lesson for your child to see—not a black dot on a map—but things that came from various countries developed by various people? Is he given the chance to handle them, to ponder over them, and to study them at close range? Or, perhaps in the reading period, your child is the type that cannot express in words his answer but could step to the blackboard and draw it. Does the teacher have the time and the inclination to allow the child this outlet of expression, or must he sit quiet, still, acquiescent?

More Questions

Is that schoolroom you visit rich in materials, equipment,—plenty of things to do, and say, and build, for the child who gets things quickly? Must he sit and wait for the group to silently read to the end of the story, or does that teacher carry over his reading ability into his seat work period, enlarging and increasing his power? And then there is the artistic child, the dreamer, the child who loves color and form and line and beauty. What opportunity does the school offer this child in experience and in appreciation?

We have the Dalton plan, the Batavia idea, the Winnetka system, and many more, and all good in what they are introducing for the individual child. The time is coming, we know, when there will be in each classroom an extra teacher, one who has the time, the experience and the ability to satisfy and develop the individual differences of that fortieth child. The schoolroom will then be truly the child's inheritance—his workshop, his club, his society.

F. P. T.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Book That One Writes for Oneself

THE greatest novelist who has written in the English language during the last half century did not want to write fiction at all. Thomas Hardy thought of himself as a poet. He was a poet. But although he gave much verse to the world, it was not for the world that he wrote. And now we learn that many of his latter-day poems are not to be committed to print, not because they are not worthy or because they are too intimate an expression of experience, but because he wrote them only for himself.

Could any disclosure be more refreshing in this day of universal craving to write no matter what, so long as it sees the light of publicity? (Even though it be credited to the author only with initials!) And does not the example of Hardy recall other blessed exceptions to the prevailing and in itself quite normal desire? Yet none the less we look upon the exceptions with some astonishment.

The other day I discovered a young lady who did not share the popular passion. Being privileged to see some of her manuscripts, I naturally asked, "Where did you think of submitting these?"

"Oh," she replied, "I am not going to send them anywhere. I didn't write them for that. I simply had to satisfy myself."

"But," I persisted, "don't you ever intend to try anything you write on an editor?"

"Oh, perhaps in five years," she replied smiling. "But," she added quickly, "I may never. Mere publication does not interest me. All these things simply have to be told, and I have to write them."

And I, marveling, neither questioned nor urged her further, although I saw before me work which need not wait five years or five months.

Then I thought of one other exception whom I had met. He was a young man of whom I had heard rumors for some time before I was allowed to behold his secret with my own eyes. Introduced by a common friend, he showed without the slightest affectation several volumes of his poems—all unpublished. Many of them, I am sure, were quite worthy to be given out in print; yet he would never yield to the importunity of his friends and send them forth. No false pride or false modesty prompted his strange reticence. He did not compare his verse with that of others. Always he would say, "I write for my own enjoyment. Is that not enough?"

For most of the innumerable people who write for whatever motives, mere achievement of expression is not enough. No matter how deep the satisfaction after the arduous days and nights of effort, it is but human to desire to share one's product and win some recognition of the effort, however slight. Yet I think we can all understand an even deeper longing to shape some sentiment or reflection of experience in words for ourselves alone. Only a guess can we make as to the number of people who at some time or other thus have found relief but who will remain unknown. In fact, every one who has kept a journal (as distinct from a diary), even for a day, belongs to the company. And so large and so important is that company through the centuries that its members should be dignified by a separate name. They should be distinguished from the anonymous, from those who sought an indulgent publisher in vain, from those who print their work at their own expense. Are they not significant enough to be honored with some descriptive word? Something more elegant than Voluntary Non-Publishers they should be called. For they are a goodly though unsung company and belong to a great tradition. Would that their number were larger and that more literary executors who refrain from printing journals and letters which ought not to be printed might be added to them!

But I would not invade that controversial ground. Let me rather cite that other noble (though we cannot say more notable group) who have written or would write some supreme tribute for a single companion of their hearts. They are the ones, you remember, so eloquently celebrated by Browning in his dedication to that famous volume of "Men and Women." In "One Word More: to E. B. B." he has immortalized Rafael, who

> made a century of sonnets,
> Made and wrote them in a certain volume
> Dinted with the silver pointed pencil
> Else he only used to draw Madonnas:
> These the world might view—but one, the volume.

With natural human interest, Browning thinks,—

> You and I would rather read that volume
> (Taken to his beating bosom by it)
> Lean and list the bosom-beats of Rafael—
> Would we not? than wonder at Madonnas?

Whether or not we take this alternative literally, our imaginations are fascinated by the poet's assertion that,—

> no artist lives and loves, that longs not
> Once and only once, and for one only, . . .
> to find his love a language
> Fit and fair and simple and sufficient. . . .
> So to be the man and leave the artist.

How fortunate for us that Browning himself did not practice his own doctrine and keep this tribute to E. B. B. from the world! And how much poorer we should be if she had not gloriously confessed her Sonnets to all who would read! Yet does the artist disappear in the work wrought for one alone? Do we not rather become artists when we are moved to record our inmost selves for our own eyes or for the one most near to us? It matters not whether the world would want this record or not. Let the art of it remain in sanctuary. It is better so.

P. K.

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The Road to the Old Red Schoolhouse

> Here rose the sunny hillock where the strawberries blossomed white,
> In golden-hearted promise filled with magical delight,
> And when the June days lengthened sent a fragrance through the air,
> To stay our loitering footsteps with a lure beyond compare.
>
> Here lay the shaded hollow where the jeweled partridge vine
> Wove well an emerald carpet in those days of auld lang syne,
> Circled with dewy, drooping fern, a wondrous fairy ring—
> We knew that could we come at night we should hear the fairies sing!
>
> Here drowsed the old fence corner where the blackberries' thorny hedge
> Held all but hearts full dauntless on its rampant outer edge:
> What honor crowned that gallant knight who, blithe and unafraid,
> Broke through, and won ambrosial sweets for some proud little maid!
>
> Here bloomed the sweet wild roses, pink-flushed, like the dawning sky,
> Along the old stone wall they trailed, so bright and fair and shy,
> And yielded lovely tribute for the smiling queen who reigned
> In the Little Old Red Schoolhouse, worn, and low, and weather-stained.
>
> Here stood the low-crotched maple where the robins built each year,
> And let us watch their grave affairs, without one sign of fear:
> And when their fledglings turned to flight, with greatly daring wings,
> Was ever glee so high as ours, who watched those flutterings?
>
> But that was long, and long ago! On all that happy way
> Rise houses, houses, row on row, with smooth-shorn lawns and gay:
> Yet some there are who still can see, with hearts too full for words,
> The kind old country roadside, with its wildings, and its birds.

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.



St. Paul's. From an Etching by Hugh Paton.

The Ideal Friend

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT human experience the desire for friendship has exerted a strong influence upon the course of countless lives. That this desire has steered so many into shallow waters of disappointment and upon reefs of bitterness and strife, has made friendship the subject of much philosophic investigation and speculative discussion.

A stanch friend has always been regarded as a rare blessing; and yet, how often do we feel as if we do not really know what a true friend is! How many of us, in times of adversity, have found great kindness and humanity in those we least expected would show these qualities! And does it not sometimes happen that a close friendship, which has existed for years, is suddenly riven by a division of opinion or a misunderstanding? These experiences are but warning signals, showing mankind that there is something wrong with its concept of friendship. There is something definitely unbalanced in the supposition that this pure and exalted relationship must be the toy of chance, which few are privileged to enjoy in its fullness. The fact is that the so-called human mind, following its perversive course, seeks for its results in the physical instead of in the mental realm. The human concept of friendship is therefore based on the beliefs of the human mind, which relies on matter for satisfaction; and building on such shifting sands must certainly bring disappointment.

But there is a solution to this problem, a solution that brings to light a more satisfying concept of friendship than human philosophy could ever do. That solution is found in Christian Science, the revelation which came to Mary Baker Eddy showing that God is infinite Life, Truth, and Love, and that the real man is His image and likeness.

Nearly twenty centuries ago Christ Jesus said to his disciples: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies." Had the followers of the great Nazarene clung to this commandment through the centuries, the Christian world would have been spared much of the violence that has threatened to send it back into "Chaos and old Night." But human pride lost sight of it; and it was not until the pure thought of Mrs. Eddy perceived anew the Science of Christ that this rejected stone was put back into the foundation of Christianity.

On page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy asks: "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? . . . Can you see an enemy, except you first formulate this enemy and then look upon the object of your own conception?" Does not this cast new light on the distinction mortals make between friend and enemy? And does it not apply to those we call our friends? We form human attachments based upon personal charm, intellect, or the supposed need for human companionship; and what are we doing? Instead of looking for friendship on the sure foundation of the spiritual nature of the real man, the man that God creates, we lean upon the broken reed of a mortal, whose material ways are as unstable as water. Thus we limit our sense of friendship to what the five physical senses seem to comprehend, instead of rising into that ennobling understanding of the true brotherhood of man that refuses to see an enemy, the understanding that made Christ Jesus the truest friend mankind has ever had.

When we learn the truth about man in the Science of Christianity, we begin to see the nature of the true friend. When we understand that God is Love, and that man is His image and likeness, His spiritual idea, the perfect friend stands revealed. We discard our material concept of friend and enemy when we replace it with the spiritual idea of divine Love, in whom there is no evil. Holding to this pure image, we can go forth into the world in true humility, seeking neither the adulation of friends nor the extermination of enemies. We have always with us this Christ-idea; and whoever our fellow workers may be, or whatever manner of men we meet, we have the power to see in each this true friend. The mask of hatred, envy, and greed is thrust aside, and we perceive the real man of God's creating.

As we do this, we comprehend more clearly the meaning of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object. One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful." Could such a sense of friendship be possible without the realization of man as the perfect spiritual idea of God? Then, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 249 of Science and Health, "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Blue Heron

The small swamp rippling with shallow water and green with cattails, reedy tules, and clumps of sedges is ever a source of interest to the traveler on the long desert road. This bit of overflowed land is a sanctuary for water birds who have made a long flight through the bright blue sky. From the north come the wild mallards or greenheads to dip and feed among the tall reeds; black iridescent coots swim and circle with care-free rhythm, and stately cranes and slim herons stand motionless and silent in the cool water.

When the gold of sunrise is still in the east the bright, jewel-like eyes, the small head and the long slender neck of a heron may be glimpsed among the shadowy reeds. This dignified shy bird does not wait for the approach of the observer but with a rustling and a clatter of wings, rises, at first a bit awkwardly but gaining in grace as it mounts upward, and floats away in the clear azure of the sky.

To catch the play of sunshine on lustrous steely-blue feathers, and to watch the rising, the rhythmic swaying and floating of the great heron toward a dim and shadowy horizon, is like viewing an alluring picture or listening to sweet, low music.

To see the slim gracefulness, the classic dignity, and the rich deep color of this bird mirrored in a clear pool of water caused by the overflow of an irrigation ditch, is to behold a reflection of surprising beauty. There is not a ruffled feather to mar the smooth artistic slender curve of the trim outline. The heron turns slowly, calmly spreads wide wings, sways his tall body leisurely and sails away with a majestic grace unexpected in so large a bird.

Three or five stately herons, etched against a glowing sunset sky, floating low over the tules and willows of a desert swamp, make a picture never to be forgotten.

Poetry in the Balearic Islands

Mallorca is an extremely well-ordered island. It has all the Mediterranean qualities that could be wished for, but none of them in excess. Order and harmony reign in the houses, the gardens and the fields; people are influenced for order by their white walls and solid furniture, no less than by the sharply cut clearness of their rocks and fields. A Mallorquin scene looks as if it were made of metal, as if it were one of those precious mediæval toys in a museum. It might have been put together from gold and copper, with bands of steel and platinum. The olives are silver or steel, the umbrella pines like crystals of a green copper salt, the sea an immense encircling crystal of copper sulphate. It is like a work in metals and precious stones in which the usual arrangement has been reversed, and the metals set in the gem. The regular lines of olives have sometimes been distorted from their primitive straightness. This is not because Mallorca is an enchanted island in Einstein space, but because olives there are older than most olives. In Spain and Italy olives have suffered war and devastation; they have been burned for fuel. In Mallorca they have known no invasion since the time of James the Conqueror. . . . So the olives of Mallorca are often of unimaginable age—thick, knotted trunks and gnarled branches twisted into strange and terrifying shapes, which in the course of ages have turned into something personal, and have the making of anthropomorphic deities. They show strains and stresses, passions struggling to gratify themselves, beings imprisoned in the tree and striving to escape from it. There is Atlas and there is Laocoon; Tantalus, Sisypus, and Prometheus.

Miguel Costa i Llobera, a native Mallorquin poet, saw in the flying, tremulous olives the "Women of the Waters," the subject of one of the few mediæval legends in the island. Joseph Carner, of Barcelona, has caught the mood of the Mallorquin olives down by the sea. He sees them from something of the angle of Mr. de la Mare, "Like wandering wraiths of sea-mist by the fringe of the tide":

> guan se foren calitges volanderes
> demunt la franja rutilant del mar!

"And so light are their topmost branches, they wave with hardly a sigh for the pure joy of looking seaward, and the laughing serenity."

> Y es que llurs copes, fines y lleugeres,
> gaudeixen sense apenes murmurar
> de la gran complacencia de guaytar
> limpiditats y bolves falagueres.

—J. B. TREND, in "Alfonso the Sage and Other Spanish Essays."

LONDON seen from across its river is the most experienced city in the world by noonday, the most melodramatic at midnight, and in the early morning—the time at which Wordsworth caught it as he drove across Westminster Bridge — the most innocent. The dome of St. Paul's which dominates the city sky line is as judicious as a judge's wig and has at noon a demeanor which the Inns of Court might envy. But at six in the morning the dome is light and young. It has a naif, pigeon-egg, early morning innocence, a kind of humpty-dumptyness. It becomes as simple as a nursery rhyme and is just the sort of thing an architect would have built between two such absurd places as Pudding Lane and Pie Corner. The dome, at this hour, caps the joke, possessing that odd, cockney faculty of obliging the stately, solemn, experienced mass of London, to be human as well.

Sheep Herder

> Manuel's garden is whisper blue
> It grows at dusk when stars sift through.
>
> It sweeps the sand and scent of sage
> And opens the bars of a gray bird's cage.
>
> Manuel's garden is hushed with trees:
> Pepper bough, moon-fringed in breeze.
>
> Azalea shadow and olive sheen
> Turn seventy years to young eighteen.
>
> Now—lace mantilla of Carmolita
> And, "A rose, Senor?" "Ah—Senorita!"
>
> Are whispers near an old stone well
> That Manuel and the stars retell.
>
> The turf is scant.. The gray sheep bleat.
> Stark cactus — greasewood — sand— mesquite—
>
> Fragrance of one scarlet flower
> And breath of lime tree kiss the hour.
>
> Manuel's garden is whisper-blue—
> It grows at dusk when stars sift through.

QUEENE B. LISTER.

דער אידאלער פריינד

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דורכאויס מענשליכע עקספיריענס האט דער פערלאנג נאך פריינדשאפט א זייער וויכטיגע ראָלע געשפּיעלט אין די קאריערע פון פיעלע מענשען. דערפאר וואס דיעזער פערלאנג האט פיעל מענשען אין וואסערען פון ענטוישונג אריינגעפיהרט, און אויף פעלזענגריפען פון ביטערניס ארויסגעבראכט, דערפאר איז דער סובדזשעקט פון פריינדשאפט געוואָרען דער הויפט טהעמא פון פיעל פילאזאפישע אונטערזוכונג און ספּעקולאטיווע דיסקוסיאן.

א שטארקער און א פעסטער פריינד איז אימער ערקענט אלס א זעלטענער גליק און ברכה; פון דעסטוועגען פיהלען מיר אָפט מאָל דאס אין אמתין האבען מיר נאך קיין בעגריף ניט פון דעם טייטש פון א געטרייען פריינד. וויפיעל פון אונז האבען ערזוכט, אין צייטען פון גרויס אומגליק, פיעל פריינדליכקייט און מענשליכקייט ביי די יעניגע פערזאנען פון וועמען מיר האבען אם ווענינגסטען די גוטע מעלות ערוואַרטעט! און זעהן מיר ניט ווי צייטענווייס ווערט א זייער נאָהענטע פריינדשאפט, א פריינדשאפט וועלכע האט עקזיסטירט יאהרען, פלוצלינג פאראנאנדערגעריסען דורך א פאנאנדערטיילונג פון מיינונגען אָדער א מיספערשטאנד? דיעזע עקספיריענסעס זיינען בלויז ווארנונג סיגנאלען פאר דעם מענשהייט צו געבען זיי אנצוהערען דאס עפּעס איז פאלש מיט זייער פערשטאַנד פון פריינדשאפט. עפּעס מוז זיין פינקטליך קרום מיט דעם איינפאל דאס דיעזער הייליגער און אויפגעהויבענער געפיהל בעדארף שטענדיג זיין דער שפּיעלצייג פון צופאל, און דאס נור איניגע זאָלען האבען די פריווילעגע דיעזע ברכה צו געניסען אין דאס פולהייט. דער פאקט איז דאס דער אזוי-גערופענער מענשליכער געדאנק, נאכגעהענדיג פערדארבענע וועגען, זוכט רעזולטאטען אין דער פיזישע אנשטאט דער גייסטיגער וועלט. דער מענשליכער בעגריף פון פריינדשאפט איז דעראיבער געבויט אויף די גלויבונגען פון דעם מענשליכען געדאנק, וועלכער געדאנק טהוט אימער זוכען צופריעדענהייט אין מאטעריע; און בויענדיג דאס גליק אויף א זעלכע בייטענדיגע זאמדען מוז דעראיבער געוויס ברינגען זייער פיעל פערדרוס.

אבער עס איז פאראן אן אנטוואָרט צו דיעזען פראָבלעם, אן אנטוואָרט וואס דעקט אויף א מעהרער צופרידענשטעלענדען בעגריף פון פריינדשאפט ווי מענשליכע פילאזאפיע האט נאך ווען אויפגעדעקט. דיעזער אנטוואָרט איז צו געפונען ווערען אין די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס, די אנטפּלעקונג וועלכע איז געקומען צו מערי בייקער עדדי געבענדיג דאס מענשהייט צו פערשטעהן דאס גאָט איז דאס לעבען אָהן אן ענד, דאס ער איז דער אמת, די ליעבע, און דאס דער אמת׳ער מענש איז זיין געשטאלט און גלייכעניש.

כמעט צוואנציג הונדערט יאהר צוריק האט קריסטוס יעזוס געזאָגט צו זיינע תלמידים: „איהר האט געהערט אז עס איז געזאָגט געוואָרען, דו זאָלסט דיין חבר ליעבען און דיין שונא האסען. אבער איך זאָג אייך, ליעבט אייערע פיינד." ווען די נאכפאָלגער פון דעם גרויסען נזיר וואָלטען זיך פעסט געהאלטען צו דיעזען געבאָט דורך די הונדערטע יאהרען, וואלט די קריסטליכע וועלט אויסגעמיטען געוואָרען פון פיעל פון די רציחות וואס האט געסטראשעט צו שיקען גאנץ קריסטנטום צוריק צו דעם אומשטאנד וואס דער פּאָעט מילטאָן האט צוגעגליכען צו „כאאס און דאס אלטע נאכט." אבער דאס מענשליכע שטאָלץ האט פערגעסען אָפּצוהיטען דיעזען געבאָט; און עס איז ניט ביז וואנען דער ריינער געדאנק פון מרס. עדדי האט ערקענט אויף דאס ניי דאס וויסענשאפט פון קריסטוס דאס דיעזער צוריקגעוואָרפענער שטיין איז צוריקגעלייגט געוואָרען אין דעם גרונד פון קריסטענטום.

אויף דעם אכטען זייט פון איהר בוך „מערי שיעדענע שריפטען" שטעהלט מרס. עדדי פאר די פראגע: „ווער איז דיין פיינד דאס דו זאָלסט איהם ליעב האבען? . . . קענסט דו בעגרייפען א שונא אחוץ דו מאָלסט אויס צום ערשטען דיעזען שונא און נאך דעם קוקסט דו אויף דעם בילד פון דיין אייגענעם שעפּפונג?" ענטדעקען ניט דיעזע ווערטער דעם אונטערשייד וואס שטערבליכע מאכען צווישען פריינד און שונא? און האבען ניט די ווערטער שייכות מיט די יעניגע וועלכע מיר רופען אָן פריינד? מיר מאכען פערזענדליכע פערבינדונגען מיט די יעניגע וועלכע מיר דיינקען בעזיצט פיעל ליעבליכקייט און פערשטאנד, אָדער מיר מאכען פערבינדונגען ווייל עס דוכט אונז אויס דאס מיר נויטיגען זיך נאך פערזענדליכע חברים; און וואס דערדיגען מיר זיך? אנשטאט פון געפינען פריינדשאפט אויף דעם זיכערען גרונד פון דעם גייסטיגען נאטור פון דעם אמתין מענש, טהוען מיר זיך אנשפּארען אויף א צובראָכענעם ראָהר פון א שטערבליכען, וועמענס מאטעריעלע וועגען זיינען אזוי אונבעשטענדיג ווי דאס וואסער. און אזוי גרענעצען מיר אָפּ אונזער בעגריף פון פריינדשאפט צו דעם פערשטאנד פון די פינף פיזישע חושים, אנשטאט פון דערהויבען זיך צו דעם גרויסארטיגען פערשטאנד פון דעם אמתין ברודערשאפט פון מענשהייט, וועלכער פערשטאנד ענטזאגט צו ערקענען א שונא,—דער זעלבער פערשטאנד וואס האט קריסטוס יעזוס געמאכט דאס מענשהייטס געטרייסטער פריינד,—דער גרעסטער פריינד וואס זיי האבען נאך ווען געהאט.

ווען מיר געפינען אויס דעם אמת וועגען דעם מענש אין דאס וויסענשאפט פון קריסטענטום, פאנגען מיר אָן צו בעגרייפען דעם נאטור פון דעם געטרייען פריינד. ווען מיר פאנגען אן צו פערשטעהן דאס גאָט איז ליעבע, און דאס דער מענש איז זיין געשטאלט און גלייכעניש, זיין גייסטיגען אידעע, ענטדעקען מיר דעם פאָלקאָמען פריינד. מיר וואַרפען אוועק אונזער מאטעריעלען בעגריף פון פריינד און שונא ווען מיר בייטען איבער דיעזען בעגריף פאר דעם גייסטיגען אידעע פון געטליכע ליעבע, די ליעבע וועלכע בעזיצט קיין שום שלעכטס ניט. האלטענדיג דיעזען הייליגען געשטאלט אין אנבעטראכט, קענען מיר געהן אין דער וועלט אריין מיט אמתיע אונטערטעניגקייט, ניט זוכענדיג די בעגייסטערונג פון פריינד אָדער די פערניכטונג פון שונים. מיר האבען אימער מיט אונז דיעזער קריסטוס-אידעע; און ווער נור אונזער ברודער-ארבייטער מעג זיין, אָדער וועלכע סאָרט מענשען מיר טרעפען אן, האבען מיר די מעגליכקייט צו ערקענען אין יעדער איינעם דיעזען געטרייען פריינד. די מאסקע פון האַס, קנאה, און גיריגקייט ווערט אוועקגעלעגט אָן א זייט, און מיר פאנגען אָן צו דערזעהן דעם אמתין מענש,—דער מענש וואס גאָט האט בעשאפען.

אזוי גיך ווי מיר פאנגען אָן דיעזען גייסטיגען מענש צו ערקענען, אזוי גיך פאנגען מיר אן צו בעגרייפען דעם בעדייטונג פון מרס. עדדיס שריפטליכען ערקלערונג וואס איז פערצייכענט אין איהר בוך „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" (ז. 248); "Science and Health with the Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. „ליעבע נעהמט קיין מאל ניט ארונטער די אויגען פון ליעבליכקייט. דער ליכט-קרייז פון דערטיס רוהט אויף יעדער זאך וואס דריקט אויס ליעבע. פיעל מאל בעוואונדערען מיר זיך ווי א פריינד קען אויסדוכטען אנדערש ווי שעהן." וואלט אזא פערשטאנד פון פריינדשאפט מעגליך געווען אהן א בעגרייפונג פון דעם מענש אלס דער פאלקאָמענער גייסטיגער אידעע פון גאָט? אלזא, אזוי ווי מרס. עדדי זאגט אויף זייט 249 פון איהר בוך „וויסענשאפט און געזונט," לאזען מיר אננעהמען סייענס, און זיך אבזאגען פון אלע טעאָריען וועלכע ווערען געבויט אויף דער בעווייז פון די שטערבליכע חושים, אויך לאזען מיר זיך ענטזאגען צו גלויבען אין אונפאלקאָמענע מוסטערען און פערפיהרענדע אידעאלען; און דעראיבער לאזען מיר האבען בלויז איין גאָט, איין געדאנק, און דער געדאנק זאָל זיין איין פאלקאָמענער געדאנק, וואס פראָדוצירט זיין אייגענער מוסטערען פון אויסגעצייכענטקייט.

Iceland at Its Best

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Quiet and wide-stretching in its dignity, a sun-filled valley lies before our eyes, its dark frame of age-old lava lighted up here and there by a birch undergrowth in cracks and ridges where grouse slip in and out. Further beyond the gaze lies the open sea, with its pale-green, illimitable surface reflecting islands of rock-ribbed steepness. Vague and whitish steam exuding from the mountain sides tells of hot springs wending their way to below where they bathe moss and plants.

This is the valley of Skagefjord! Who does not recall with reverence the picture of Krafla's summit on North Iceland. It is, as it were, a giant's world in its desolate rigidness; those volcanoes, mighty as the stony arks of the gods of the Viking age. And the coloration of those precipitous mountains! They say that the tropics claim the honor of shifting colors; that nowhere else does the eye meet with such transmutable color splendor. And yet, recalling a sunset in Java with mountains and palms as background I believe that the play of color in the north of Iceland is more grandiloquent, even if the harmonious effect as witnessed in the tropics is more entrancing.

Under the rays of the August sun the volcanic part of Iceland lies bathed as in a velvet-violet shimmer due to the yellow sulphur fumes rising from the mountain ridges. Between greyish rocks peep silvern crater isles. Towards the north is seen the Polar Sea; southward the snowy peak of the Vatnajoekel bids an unapproachable welcome.

Where in all the world, outside the closed empire of the Polar region, does the traveler encounter a picture like this: Almannaskaro at Hornafjord, where Vatnajoekel from its icy dome sends down seven broad glaciers into the Atlantic, one right behind the other. Or exists there a spot more dreamy in its adventurous distance than Odaoahraun, the lava desert, with its knotty, cut-up surface where alpine flowers show their tiny heads and flocks of wild geese have their home? And there, in the white clarity of the summer night far beyond rises Europe's most curious mountain, Heroubreio, five thousand feet in height, and wholly insurmountable. There it stands like some gigantic tower in the empire of the Titans; lonely and immense.

Again, where in all Europe does nature provide a more magnificent performance than where the "glacier river bed up the mountains," on the northeast coast of Iceland, suddenly breaks asunder, and the water rushes down with the noise of thunder into a deep that one would think would go to pieces under such a compact, but which sends back the maddening stream to a gushing height from the narrow gulch. All around this raging torrent not a single sign of human life; no hotels, no comfortable benches, no workshops, no houses, no fields; nothing but a petrified nature, reverently listening to the uproarious talk of the giant—Dettifos, the waterfall of waterfalls.—AAGE M. BENEDICTSEN, in "Iceland."

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Theatrical News of the World

About English Acting

By J. T. GREIN

London

SECOND to none in the world is the English actor. I have said this before, and, reviewing the work done on the English stage in 1927, I venture to say it again with emphasis. The English actress, in the average, is not yet his peer. That is mainly a question of temperament and—most important—of opportunity; but her standard is rising fast. The older generation holds its own—I could reel off a dozen names from Lilian Braithwaite to Ellis Jeffreys; the younger is full of revelation and promise, and among them the most shining light of the year is the daughter of the veteran, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson —Jean —who gave us a Juliet of exquisite tenderness, and, in many other parts, displayed a sensitive eeriness rare in this matter-of-fact age. If she remains unspoiled, if she retains her strange bloom of youth akin to the day-dreams of Alice in Wonderland, she may become a great actress, may be the tragedienne of our time. The elements are all there.

The reason that English actresses rank second is not entirely due to the lesser endowment by nature; it is rather to be found in the chariness of London managers to risk experiments, and in their adherence to type. As there are fewer English actors than actresses, the former are often cast for parts which, on the surface, do not harmonize with their appearance and with their previous work; they, to their advantage, are frequently cast for characters beyond their ordinary line, just because the desired favorite is not available. The result is that, time after time, we discover them in a new light, and that, tragedy excepted, England possesses all the material for any conceivable part.

This might be the case of the women, too, if sufficient attention were given to selection. But as women on the English stage are in the large majority, the manager and the producer find it convenient to choose them according to type, and so it happens that an artist obtains a leading part simply because pictorially, if I may put it so, she responds to the personality of the character.

Every day we hear the plaint of disappointed actresses: "I did not get the part because he (the manager or producer) said that I was not 'the type.' Yet I know I could do it if they would only let me try." There is much more in this than meets the eye; it condemns a system —or, rather, a want of one—and it is the direct cause why, on the actresses' side, so much mediocrity remains in evidence, whereas so many well-endowed actresses are either unemployed or burying their talents in the provinces, unless by chance somebody with influence sees their possibilities and drags them from obscurity.

And even then there is no certainty of permanency. As I write, there are at least a dozen actresses in London who, in certain plays have made a hit, and, when the run was over, receded into oblivion or inactivity because the critics and the public, but not the managers, had become acquainted with their "discovery." It is a strange state of affairs and one that will continue to exist so long as the profession remains but partially organized.

Reverting to the acting of the year, the principal feature of its excellence is not so much the work of the stars, the front rank generally, as the achievement of ensembles and in minor parts. Until a few years ago a perfect ensemble was the exception—the leaders stood out in dashing glamour; now it is the rule, and, time after time, we experience in the playhouse the pleasant surprise that, in collateral parts, a spark of genius flares up.

The fact is that the rank and file is nowadays recruited from students who have learned their business academically as well as practically; that education as well as intelligence are demanded from the player; that—thanks to the producer—as much care is bestowed on the lesser parts as on the principal ones. The mummer is finished and done with; the man and woman of breeding has taken his place. The chief distinction of English actors nowadays is the refinement of their bearing and manners; the effort to see the inwardness, even of the smallest part; the will to utter good English and to utter it clearly; the rhythm in gesticulation; the differentiation between bathos and pathos; the aim at being natural, easy, unconscious of self.

In this latter desire, alas! there is sometimes the exaggeration of driving naturalness to the fault of sotto voce speech; but this a weakness of the few, not of the many, and whenever it is severely censured, as it should be, the actors readily recognize the right of coinage of every word. That in some respects English acting may yet profit by the methods of others, no one could gainsay. From America they could gradually accept the "assembling" of masses in perfect drill; from France, the finesse of delivery in dialogue of length; from Germany, the metronomic rhythm in poetic drama. But this is merely the finishing touch which the true artist eagerly applies to his work.

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Emil Jannings in 'The Last Command'

By RALPH FLINT

New York

AT THE Rialto Theater, "The Last Command," a motion picture adapted by John F. Goodrich from a story by Lajos Biros, directed by Josef von Sternberg for Paramount.

Emil Jannings's second American picture for Paramount is further evidence that Hollywood can rise to the occasion when sufficiently provoked. This eminent German actor, easily the ranking film player of them all, has achieved a consideration commensurate with his artistic status.

The new film unfolds a moving tale of a Russian general dropped on the precarious shores of Hollywood. The main part of the film is achieved by means of the little used method of the cut-back. Mr. Jannings is first seen as the pitifully demoded grandee of Russian pomp and circumstance in the dressing room of a picture studio donning a proper uniform, similar to his own pre-Revolutionary regimentals. The thread of the story whips him back to the Russian battle front during the days of the World War when he stood at the head of his troops and at the right hand of the Tsar.

Under Mr. von Sternberg's able and persuasive direction "The Last Command" is a gripping, dramatic narrative, wrought in a single mood of smoldering mounting passion, punctuated with scenes of intense realism and sustained by an atmospheric investiture of remarkable authenticity and beauty. In the Russian sequences the massing of effects is really stupendous. The sense of a great country in commotion, of the shrill rising note of the Revolution sounding amid the falling huzzahs of autocracy is what Mr. von Sternberg has so admirably achieved.

That grim intensity of his, which was as yet slumbering in his early "Salvation Hunters," is here put to even better usage. His canvas is broader, and his theme more pictorially rewarding. With Mr. Jannings as his chief ornament, Mr. Von Sternberg has brought out a picture that is constantly pleasing in a purely pictorial sense. His night lighting is especially commendable, and his massing of men and the constant feeling of restless movement that pervades his scenes is another telling point in his work.

Of the star's performance it is difficult to write temperately. It is so finely sustained in general scope and in detail that it supports the whole film pendant-wise. Mr. Jannings's performance, be it cloaked in the grandeur of rank or in the grip of woe, is a very Kohinoor of screen acting

The whole production echoes the same artistic integrity, with Evelyn Brent and William Powell playing at the top of their bent as the two Revolutionists, and with Nicholas Soussanin and Michael Visaroff equally fine in subordinate parts. A word, too, of hearty commendation for the author and those who adapted the tale. The camera and production work is likewise of the highest order.

Mr. Jannings may be said to have taken a whole industry, and raised it to his own level, a feat of almost Herculean proportions. Such a film as "The Last Command" comes at a time when fresh evidence of screen vitality and progress is sorely needed by a public grown stale on repetitious and oftentimes shoddy fare. The audiences that throng the Rialto at all hours is proof of its appreciation.

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George Arliss Is Appearing Under Winthrop Ames' Management in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Broadhurst Theater, New York City.

IN "THE LAST COMMAND"



Evelyn Brent and Emil Jannings.

Pictures in Motion

In Heartless Hollywood

ONE of the best-known comedians in motion pictures, a man who has worked before the camera for 15 years and who was on the stage for many years before that, cares not at all for parties. When he isn't acting at night he goes to bed early, so as to be fresh for the next day's work. This man and his wife are giving a musical education to one young man and trafning at an agricultural school to another. Then there is another player who has had a similarly long stage and screen experience. During the recent holiday season he and his wife amused themselves by exploring the tenement district of Los Angeles. There they found numerous persons really in need of their help, and the help was not withheld. This actor, among his many accomplishments, is a painter, and he is making it possible for one deserving and talented youth to obtain an art training.

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"The Face on the Floor"

In Hollywood there is more than one youngster of talent who has won recognition in picture circles but who is unknown and even unseen as yet by the patrons of motion picture theaters. In a photoplay now being shown in many theaters is a girl who gives such a fine performance that reviewers are exclaiming, "Where has she been hiding?" The answer is, "In pictures." She worked in three stories last year besides the one in which she is now being seen. But she disappeared from those others in the process of cutting them for exhibition. In each instance her scenes were left out to bring the picture down to the desired length. She can smile now but was not much amused by last year's quips about "The Face on the Cutting-Room Floor" and "The Face That Launched a Thousand Clips."

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A Job for the Academy

A stampede of long-horned cattle provides a means in "The Gaucho," Douglas Fairbanks' new film, whereby the hero's enemies are evicted from a town. The same device is used in a more recently made "Western," Fairbanks is now one of the most copied players in pictures. A feminine star in two recent pictures has been required to give imitations of the nimble Douglas. Not long ago a "quickie" firm in Hollywood's poverty row turned out one of those Saturday-to-Monday "Westerns," with a good-looking leading man who shinned up the sides of houses and took to the trees on the slightest provocation, another warmed over version of Fairbanks' stuff. One of the future good works of the newly formed Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science, doubtless, will be an establishment of a gentlemen's agreement that striking sequences devised by such original men in motion pictures as Fairbanks, Chaplin and Von Stroheim shall not be copied within a year of the release of films containing such sequences. Such an agreement will be for the good of the motion picture industry in particular and for patrons of motion picture theaters generally.

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Current Pictures

Among the better-liked photoplays now being shown are the following, grouped with the names of the firms that made them:

First National—"Shepherd of the Hills." Romance of the out-of-doors. Milton Sills in "The Valley of the Giants." Melodrama of the California big tree country.

Fox—"Seventh Heaven," with Janet Gaynor. Melodrama of France in war time. "A High School Hero." Humors of juvenile days.

United Artists—Charles Chaplin in "The Circus." "Douglas Fairbanks as the Gaucho." A Story of the Argentine. Mary Pickford in "My Best Girl."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—"The Student Prince." Romance of the college days of a German prince. Jackie Coogan in "Buttons."

Ufa—"Metropolis." Fanciful melodrama of an industrialized city of the future.

Tiffany-Stahl—"Wild Geese." Domestic drama, with Belle Bennett.

Paramount—"Wings." American aviators in the World War. "Moana." True tale of the South Seas folk. "Old Ironsides." Story of the adventures of the frigate Constitution, with romantic trimmings.

Pathe-De Mille—"The King of Kings." A picture of the Nazarene's pilgrimage. "Dress Parade." Military story with West Point as background and William Boyd starred

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"Open Range"

Paramount's latest riding actor, Lane Chandler, certainly proves himself a first-class rider in "Open Range," film version of still another story from the inexhaustible ink bottle of Zane Grey. Chandler seems veritably a part of the magnificent white horse that gallops through many of the scenes in this story of a youth off the range who defeats the cattle rustlers and marries the ranchman's uppish daughter. It helps considerably to keep the story going to have the girl snub the boy every time she sees him. Besides, as he admits, he was "a bit fresh" when they first met. The girl, who has nothing to do but be snippy and look pretty, is played by Betty Bronson. Everybody remembers her as the impish Peter Pan of Barrie's fantasy, as done in the films. In "Open Range" there are magnificent vistas of mountain-girt cattle country. The Sierra Nevada and San Gabriel ranges always give first-class performances.

✧ ✧ ✧

The News Reel

Richard Barthelmess is working in First National's new version of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

Dolores Del Rio, who has recently completed work in a new screen version of "Ramona," a tale of early California, is to star in a series of films to be released through United Artists.

At Trenton, Ont., Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather is helping direct a film that is being made from his own story, "Carry On, Sergeant," by Canadian International Films, Ltd.

Rex Ingram may make a photoplay in England for a British company.

With Ernst Lubitsch as director, Emil Jannings is now working on a film version of "The Patriot," a drama that has been widely liked in Germany. Florence Vidor is leading woman in this Paramount production.

E. C. S.

"The Queen's Husband"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Playhouse, "The Queen's Husband," by Robert Emmet Sherwood. Staged by John Cromwell. Scene designed by Livingston Platt. The cast:

Frederick Granton.....Gyles Isham
Phipps.....Edward Rigby
Lord Birten.....Wallace Widdecombe
Petley.....James H. Morrison
Princess Anne.....Katherine Alexander
Queen Martha.....Gladys Hanson
Lady-in-Waiting.....Marguerite Taylor
Another Lady-in-Waiting.....Helen Cromwell
General Northrup.....Reginald Barlow
King Eric VIII.....Roland Young
Major Blent.....William Boren
Sergeant.....John M. James
Dr. Fellman.....Arthur Hughes
Prince William.....Dwight Frye
Laker.....Benedict MacQuarrie

Robert Emmet Sherwood, editor of "Life," has taken the ancient but always theater-serviceable "henpecked husband" theme, peopled his story with royalty, mixed into it a discussion of some present-day economic and social problems, garnished with witty lines and entertaining situations, and the Messrs. William A. Brady Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman have served it forth in a well-staged production.

The plot of this bit of gay nonsense has to do with a king of "an island kingdom in the North Sea," his wife, who is monarch—or thinks she is—of all she surveys, including her husband, her daughter, the daughter's fiancé and the country's army and navy.

While the King, who has a sense of humor, quietly and patiently plays checkers with one of the palace flunkies, affairs of state as well as domestic tranquillity are much disturbed. The Queen goes to America to raise money, the local radicals bomb the palace, and the Princess rebels at a marriage of convenience with a distasteful neighboring Prince. She finally elopes with the King's secretary, who is the man of her choice.

All of these serio-comic incidents are handled by Mr. Sherwood in so fetching a manner that the present indications are that the piece is a success. Roland Young as the King heads a good cast. Mr. Young's quiet, droll manner of handling humorous situations is always one of the delights of the theatrical season.

Gladys Hanson is an ideal choice for the part of the queen, as is also Katherine Alexander as the princess. Gyles Isham is attractive as the secretary, Granton, and Dwight Frye is effective as the obnoxious prince.

F. L. S.

British Stage Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Eng.—Rehearsals have begun for Frederick Lonsdale's new musical play, "Lady Mary." After trial performances on tour it will open at Daly's, London, about Feb. 20. George Grossmith will be in the company.

On Feb. 15 Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson are presenting a new play entitled "Judith of Israel" at the Strand Theater, London. They are to leave for South Africa in April.

Harold Dearden's new play "S. O. S.," with Sir Gerald du Maurier in the lead, is due for presentation at the St. James's Theater, London, soon.

"Lord Babs," a farce, opens at the Vaudeville, London, shortly.

The new London theater which has been built for Edward Laurillard, The Piccadilly, is to open in March with a new musical play called "Blue Eyes" with Evelyn Laye playing the chief part.

"Macbeth" is to be presented at the Court Theater, London, on Feb. 6.

The remodeled "Old Vic," London, will re-open its doors on Feb. 6 with the opera "Carmen," to be followed by "Madame Butterfly," "Faust" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." After these on Feb. 14 a Shakespeare season will start with "Romeo and Juliet."

Edward P. Glen, a Lancashire playwright, announces a proposed children's theater in Liverpool, England, at which only clean and wholesome plays and films will be produced.

Eva Moore has been cast for the lead in E. C. Middleton's new play at the Garrick, London.

The Everyman Theater, London, is trying the experiment of cheaper seats and booking in advance for all seats when Galsworthy's "The Eldest Son" is revived there shortly.

National Drama Week

CHICAGO—The Drama League of America has designated Feb. 12-18, inclusive, as National Drama Week. Programs centering around the drama are to be given by more than 500 women's clubs in the United States, it is stated. The national headquarters of the league is at 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

Moissi in a Tolstoy Drama

By FRANK LEA SHORT

New York

GILBERT MILLER presents, at the Cosmopolitan Theater, Max Reinhardt's production of "Der Lebende Leichnam," from the Russian of Leo N. Tolstoy by August Scholz, acted by the companies from the Deutches Theater in Berlin Josefstädter Theater in Vienna. The cast:

Nurse.....Anni Korff
Anna Pawlowna.....Hedwig Pauly
Sascha.....Maria Solveg
Karenin.....Eduard von Winterstein
Lisa.....Helene Thimig
Afremow.....Herman Thimig
Fedja.....Alexander Moissi
Iwan Makarowitsch.....Ernst Matray
Nastassja Iwanowna.....Elizabeth Alexandrowa
Mascha.....Lili Darvas
Officer.....Erich Schilling
Musician.....Hans Thimig
Physician.....Othmar Biegler
Servant to Afremow.....Arthur Laubert
Servant to Karenin.....Felix Helfer
Anna Dimitrijewna.....Johanna Terwin
Prince Abreskow.....Arnold Korff
Waiter.....Erich Schilling
Alexandrow.....Otto Wallburg
Woznessenskij.....Othmar Biegler
Pjetuschkow.....Hans Thimig
Artemjew.....Wladimir Sokoloff
Examining Magistrate.....Herman Thimig
Magistrate's Secretary.....John Feistel
Bailiff.....Othmar Biegler
Petruschin.....Harry Moss
A Lady.....Margarete Schmidt

Those who have been eagerly awaiting the time when Prof. Max Reinhardt would reach the point in his repertoire when he would present Alexander Moissi in "Der Lebende Leichnam," by Leo N. Tolstoy are well repaid for waiting. If it is not to be our good fortune, at this time, to see Moissi as Oswald in Ghosts or as Hamlet, we can enjoy the present remarkable performance and come close to an estimate as to the fine performance he will give of the two other rôles.

With the present play, Dr. Reinhardt shows America for the first time the full dramatic strength of his company, and it is a great company; the Moscow Art Theater being the only other group of actors to visit these shores and leave so fine an impression.

The two companies are as dissimilar as it is possible for two art expressions to be, and yet each in its sphere is supreme. Stanislawsky stands firm for the ideal of naturalism, and Reinhardt with an equally good company of actors goes to any length for effective "theater." Nothing could be more interesting, for instance, than to see the completely different fundamental point of view should these two world-famous directors present the Tolstoy play on successive evenings.

Reinhardt's version of "Der Lebende Leichnam" is built around and subordinated to the acting talent of Moissi, even though there are at least 12 other distinctly fine interpretations in the cast. The scenic production is of the type of stage decor known as the "unit set" so often used by this producer. For those who are unacquainted with the meaning of the term unit set it may be said that the stage setting has a single central scenic background which remains throughout the evening, and for both interiors and exteriors, but that a change of decorative details, such as doors, windows, trees and stage properties augmented by sharp contrasts in lighting, produce the atmospheric effect of a change in scene. Mr. Reinhardt also makes an important point of his stage lighting. His overstressed and unreal lighting seems to me about the only flaw in the performance. These slight defects, however, pale before the grandeur of the performance as a whole.

Alexander Moissi has the rôle acted in New York in English by John Barrymore about 10 years ago in a version of Tolstoy's plays called "Redemption." This Fedja or Fedor Protassow is a victim of the tragedy of remorse for evil doing. He has left home and joined the brawls of a band of gypsies. His drinking causes him to resist all attempt on the part of his wealthy friends to reclaim him to his wife and family. It is the tragedy of a man who feels himself to be unworthy and who crushes out of his life the things he most loves. Moissi is superb. The shades and overtones of that magnificent voice baffle description, and no less wonderful is his every facial expression and bodily movement.

Helene Thimig is an emotional actress of the first rank, but at times her work is marred by an overtenseness. Herman and Hans Thimig have walked into the hearts of New York's theatergoing public in the short two months that they have been here to such an extent that we refer to them as actors upon whom we can always depend for giving excellent performances, and they do not fail in the present play. Hans Thimig has left at least four distinct acting gems in my remembrance.

Praise must also go to Wladimir Sokoloff as Artemjew, Otto Wallburg as Alexandrow, Johanna Terwin as Anna, and Arnold Korff as the Prince, and at least a friendly salute to Hedwig Pauly, Maria Solveg, Eduard von Winterstein, and Lili Darvas. "Der Lebende Leichnam" is to be played until, and including, Feb. 4 at the Cosmopolitan Theater, New York.

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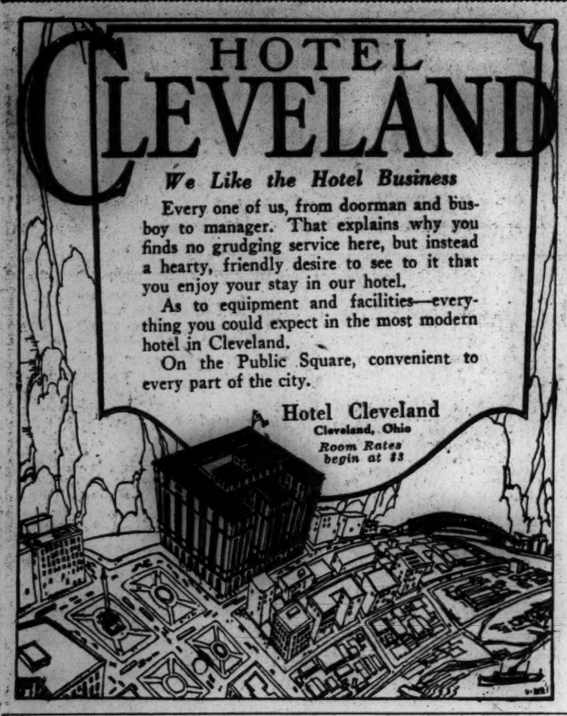
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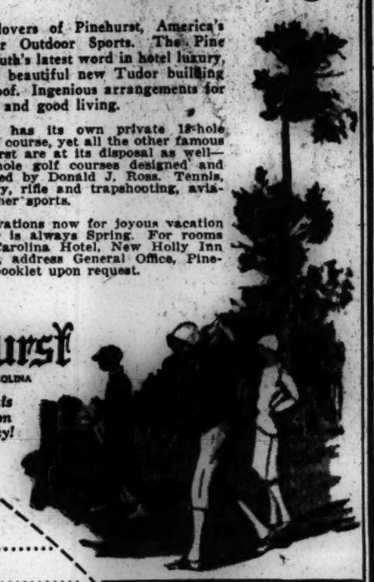
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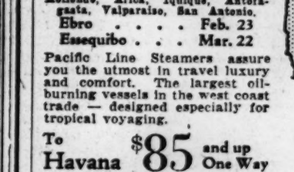
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URGENT BUYING OF SECURITIES AGAIN RESUMED

Market Advances Buoyantly With Public Utilities Active Feature

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Heavy buying of the public utilities, several of which attained record high prices, featured the resumption of the upward movement of prices in today's stock market.

Recovery was stimulated by the reduction in the call money rate from 5 to 4½ per cent and predictions of a further decrease before the end of the week.

Trading showed a moderate contraction in volume, due to the disinclination of many traders to extend their commitments because of the widespread uneasiness over the credit situation.

Earnings and merger reports apparently furnished the background for the rise in the public utilities. Montana Power, Brooklyn Union Gas and Peoples Gas all moved up 5 points or more, while Radio, Philadelphia Company, Columbia Gas, International Telephone, Adams Express and a number of others advanced 2 to 3 points.

General Motors and United States Steel common, which had been lagging behind the general list for the last few days, regained their position as market leaders in the early afternoon. The rise in these issues undoubtedly stimulated buying in other quarters although selling inspired by fears of a disappointing showing in the quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation to be made public after the close, undoubtedly retarded the advance.

The closing was strong. With the movement of standard industrials inspiring more confidence in speculative circles, buying orders for other shares began to drift in in the late afternoon. Considerable progress was made by several leather, cement and office appliance issues. Midland Steel Products preferred improved 6 points. Extensive selling of Pure Oil, which lost 3 points, was one of the late features. Total sales approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, sterling cables yielding 3-16 of a cent to $4.87 1-16.

Bond prices continued steady with trading quiet in today's market. The chief interest was manifested in prompt oversubscription of two large issues offered this morning, the $17,000,000 American portion of the Greek Government stabilization and refugee loan and the $29,400,000 Southern Pacific 4½s.

Domestic listed issues continued to have the hesitant appearance as traders kept close watch on the credit situation. A few prominent railway liens gained ground slowly, including Missouri Pacific 4s and Chesapeake Corporation 5s. Big Four 4½s changed hands in large amounts around par, unchanged from the last quotation.

Fractional irregularity characterized the foreign group, French issues giving the best demonstration of firmness. Federal Government securities showed moderate improvement in the early transactions, but business was in rather limited volume.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Jan. 30
10	Am Brick ..	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
75	Am Pneu...	23	23	23	..
20	Am Pneu pf	49	49	49	49
125	Am T&T....	180	179½	179⅝	179⅛
110	Amoskeag .	22⅝	22½	22⅝	23
20	Am Woolen	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¼
10	Am Wool pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	..
167	Anaconda ..	55½	55	55⅛	55⅛
6422	Arcadian ..	4	3½	4	4
5	Ariz Com...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
80	Atchison ...	188⅛	187⅞	188⅛	..
115	Atlas Tack..	14⅞	13	14⅞	..
15	Big Hart. ..	95	95	95	95⅛
520	Bos El	93	92⅛	92	92
20	Bos El 1pf	116	116	116	116
900	Bos El 2pf	108	108	108	107
134	Bos & Alb	185	185¼	185½	185
120	B&M	60	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
906	B&M A sta.	72	71	71	..
17	B&M B sta.	114	114	114	116
80	B&M pr pf.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	..
30	Cal Petro...	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	26⅛
35	Cal & Hecla	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
25	Chi Junct pf.	110⅛	110	110	110
65	Cont Sec ..	100	99	100	100
440	Cop Range.	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
950	East Mfg...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅛
20	East SS 1pf.	104	104	104	..
100	E Butte ...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
9	E Mass Ry	32	32	32	32⅞
197	E Mass pf	77	75½	77	80
70	Edison Elec	262½	262	262	262
20	Eng Pub....	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	35
25	First Nat S.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32
20	Galv H pf..	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
127	Gen Elec....	131⅛	129⅝	130⅝	130⅛
65	Gen Pub Svc	20½	20	20	20⅛
250	Gilchrist ...	35	34½	35	34½
550	Gillette	101¼	100⅝	101¼	100½
52	Georgian pf.	18½	18½	18½	18
100	Greif Bros..	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41½
55	Hardy	7	7	7	7⅛
50	Hood Rub...	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41
170	Island Crk..	53½	53	53½	53½
60	Isle Royale.	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..
45	Kidder Pbdy	95⅝	95	95	..
200	La Salle.....	.75	.75	.75	..
590	Mason Val..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
40	Mass Gas pf	80	80	80	80
10	Me Cent....	62	62	62	62
135	Mohawk	47⅝	46½	47⅝	46½
369	Nash	88	86⅝	87⅝	86⅛
20	Nat Leather	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
90	NM&Stores..	38½	38½	38½	39½
70	Nelson H ...	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	New C'nelia.	18½	18½	18½	..
58	New Eng Eq	25	25	25	..
57	N E Eq pf..	93	93	93	..
10	NE Pub S pf	107	107	107	106½
800	NE So Mills	.10	.10	.10	.11
80	NE Tel	140	139½	140	139⅞
451	NY NH & H	66	65	65½	64⅝
15	New Riv pf.	61	61	61	..
25	Norw Worc.	132	132	132	..
51	Old Colony..	137	136	137	137
100	Old Domin..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
210	Pac Mills..	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39½
326	Penn R R..	65⅞	64⅞	65⅝	64⅝
390	Quincy rts	.45	.45	.45	.45
190	†Quincy Mn	14	13⅝	14	14¼
100	So Phos G	.30	.30	.30	..
10	St Mary Ld	29½	29¼	29¼	..
20	Swift & Co.	128⅛	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
80	Torrington .	95	95	95	95
20	Tower Mfg..	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛
5	Traveler Sh.	10	10	10	10⅛
118	Uni Fruit ...	139⅛	138⅛	139⅛	137⅝
276	Uni Shoe ..	64⅛	64⅛	64	64
10	US Smelt...	42	42	42	..
115	Un Twist D.	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
300	US Br 1 Co	75⅛	71	75	74
5	Utah Apex ..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1000	Utah Metals	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2260	U&SF Sec.	101	100⅛	101	100
220	Venezuela M	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
245	Vt Mass Ry	118⅝	118	118	..
1660	Venezuela H	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛
565	Waldorf	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
190	War Bros ..	169	167⅝	169	169
25	War Br 1pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Jan. 30
$1000	Atl Gulf 5s.	76	76	76	76
1000	AmtT&T 5½s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
1000	E Mass 5s A	71½	71½	71½	..
500	E Mass 5s B	77½	77½	77½	..
10000	GBldg&LBk.	98½	98½	98½	..
2000	So Ice 6s..	96½	96½	96½	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..
6000	Whi'n 6½s	114	111	114	..

UNION PACIFIC'S YEAR

Net operating income of the Union Pacific for 1927 declined to $39,483,390 from $42,100,143 in 1926, and gross revenues to $203,891,622 from $205,416,263. December net operating income was $2,792,618, compared with $2,940,329 a year ago.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Directors of the New York Telephone Company authorized an expenditure of $6,444,465 for new construction, of which $5,101,280 was set aside for the enlargement of plant facilities in the metropolitan area.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Jan. 30
500	Abitibi	163	161½	162¼	162
200	Adms Ex pf	96¼	96⅛	96¼	..
300	Adams Ex...	279	275	275	275¼
300	Adv-Ru	13	12¾	12⅞	12⅝
1900	Adv-Ru pf..	39½	37⅝	39½	37⅞
300	Ahumada ...	3½	3½	3½	3⅛
1600	Air Reduc..	187⅜	184	187⅜	182
3800	Ajax Rub....	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅜
53900	Alaska Jun..	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Alb PWP pf.	107¼	107¼	107	107⅝
800	Alb PWPap	29	28⅝	29	29
30	Allied Ch...	155⅞	154⅛	155	154⅝
300	Allied Ch pf.	122½	122½	122½	..
1000	Amal Lea...	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	..
100	Amal Lea pf	70	70	70	..
100	Amerada ...	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
400	Am Ag Ch...	18	18	18	18
300	Am Ag C pf	63¾	62⅝	63¼	62¼
100	Am Bk N pf	63⅝	63	63⅝	..
100	Am Bk Note	85	85	85	..
200	Am Beet S.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
700	Am Bosch..	19	19	19	19⅜
1100	Am Brake...	47⅝	47	47¼	47
13500	Am Br Bov	16	15⅝	16	15⅜
100	Am Br B pf	62⅝	60	60	60⅞
27600	*Am Can ...	76⅞	75⅛	76¼	75⅛
500	Am Can pf..	139	139	139	..
4400	Am Cr & F	111	108¾	110¾	108
1100	Am Chicle ..	27½	70	71⅝	..
30	AmChic ppf	109	108	108	..
4900	Am&FPw ...	25½	24⅝	24½	25
1300	Am&FP pf .	107¼	107	107	107
300	Am Hide ...	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
4400	Am Hide pf	66⅜	65¼	66	65
9400	Am Ice	34¼	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞
100	Am Ice pf..	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
2400	Am Int Crp .	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞	81
200	Am La Fr ..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
21000	Am Linseed	69⅛	65⅞	68	64⅛
600	Am Lins pf	.92⅞	92½	92½	92½
16300	Am Loco ...	115	112½	113⅝	112⅝
1800	Am Metals .	46	44	45	43⅝
30	Am Met pf .	117½	116⅝	117½	117½
50	Am Piano pf	85⅝	85	85⅝	..
700	Am Uw&Lt	67	66½	66⅝	66⅝
900	Am Radiat.	135½	134	134¾	134
100	Am Ry Ex.	121½	121½	121½	..
1800	Am Republic	62⅞	58⅝	62⅝	60½
200	Am Seating.	40	40	40	40
200	Am Ship....	4½	4½	4½	4
3200	Am Smelt...	176½	175⅝	175⅞	175
1200	Am Smelt pf	134½	134⅜	134¼	..
1600	Am Stl Fnd.	66	65¼	65¼	64⅝
20	Am S Fnd pf	113½	113½	113½	114¼
2400	Am Sugar..	74⅜	73	73	74⅜
1400	Am T&T....	179⅞	179⅜	179⅜	179⅝
200	Am Type....	119	118⅞	119	119⅜
60	Am Type pf	112½	110½	112½	111½
600	Am WW nw	59⅝	59	59½	58½
100	Am Wool...	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	21⅜
300	Am Wool pf	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	54½
10900	Am Zinc ...	10⅛	8⅝	9⅝	8⅞
11900	Am Zinc pf.	64	54	64	54
6700	Anaconda ..	56¼	55	56¼	55⅛
1500	Arch Dan ..	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	58⅝
30	Arch Dan pf.	114	114	114	..
300	Armour D pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91⅛
4200	Arm Ill A..	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
10500	Arm Ill B..	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	8
2600	Arm Ill pf..	79	78	78	78⅛
2900	Arnold Cons.	51	50	50	48½
50	Art Loom pf.	111	111	111	..
400	Asso D G...	46⅝	46	46	45¼
100	Asso DG 1pf.	111	111	111	..
200	Asso DG 2pf.	119½	119½	119½	..
20	Asso Oil ...	30	30	30	30
1800	Atchison ...	188¼	187¼	188	187
1800	Atchison rts	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
200	Atchison pf.	105	105	105	..
100	Atl Coast L.	188⅝	188⅝	188⅝	188⅝
1700	Atl G&WI...	43	40⅝	43	41⅛
3300	Atl Refin ...	108⅝	106	107	108⅛
100	Atl Refin pf.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	..
7000	Auto Sales..	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝
3900	Auto Sales pf	36	35	36	34
300	Atlas Powd.	66¼	66	66	66
10	Atlas Pw pf.	106	106	106	106
6900	Atlas Tack..	15	13¼	15	13
300	Austin N ...	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
400	Auto Strop A	45	45	45	45
200	Baldwin	250¼	250	250¼	249
3400	Balt & Ohio	114⅞	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜
1500	Bangor & A	76⅝	75⅛	76⅝	75⅞
20	Bangor pf..	112⅞	112	112	..
5100	Barnsdall A.	24⅛	24	24⅛	24¼
1500	eBacon Oil.	16	16	16	16
4800	Beechnut ...	82⅞	80½	80½	81⅝
1500	Belding H..	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
400	Best & Co..	55⅛	55	55⅛	55⅞
1900	Beth Steel.	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	57
200	eBth Stl 7%	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
400	Bel N Rppf	86⅝	86½	86⅝	86½
3100	Bon Ami A.	75½	73	74	73½
700	Borden Co..	169¼	168¼	168½	169½
2700	Briggs	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	23
1900	Brit Steel ..	5	3⅞	4½	3½
3400	Brit Stl 2pf	10½	7⅜	10½	7⅝
1000	Brit Stl 1pf	45	44	45	41
5200	Br Edison .	235½	229⅜	233¼	229⅜
1300	Br Man Tr.	60¼	59⅝	69⅞	60⅝
1600	Br Man pf.	87⅛	86⅜	86⅛	87⅞
3300	Br Un Gas.	156⅛	152	155⅝	150½
4400	Brown Shoe.	49⅜	48⅝	49	48
500	Bruns Balke	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	23⅝
2200	Bruns Term	17⅜	17	17¼	17
100	*Burroughs .	146¼	146¼	146¼	146
500	Buc Erie....	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝
20	Bush Big pf.	117	117	117	116
1400	Bush Term..	62⅝	62	62⅝	62
40	Bush T deb..	108¼	108	108¼	108⅝
200	Butte Cou...	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅝
600	Butte & Sup	10¼	9½	9⅝	..
1900	Buc E ev pf.	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝
10900	Byers Co....	113⅞	111⅞	111¼	113
3600	Cal Pack ...	77⅛	75¼	75¼	75¼
6900	Cal Pet.....	26⅞	26	26	26
2100	Callahan ...	2⅛	2	2¼	2⅛
1700	Cal & Aris..	107	105	106⅝	105
1600	Cal & Hecla	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21⅝
3100	Canada Dry.	57⅛	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝
2400	Can Pac ...	207	204	206¼	204¼
900	Case Thresh.	355	353	355	352
700	Cen Alloy...	31	30⅛	30⅞	30⅞
100	Century Rib.	18	18	18	18
400	Cerro de P..	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	68
1700	Cert-Teed ...	61	60⅛	61	60⅝
[illegible]	Certo Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ce-Teed 1pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chand-Cl ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chand Cl pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ches & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Ches Corp..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
[illegible]	Chi & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi & Alt pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi G W ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi G W pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Chi Gt West	11	10⅛	10⅞	10⅞
100	Chi Ct W pf	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26⅛
1500	ChiM&SP ..	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
3800	ChiM&SP ct	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	17
3800	ChiM&StP pf	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	32
900	Chi M&S pfct	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	31⅛
2100	Chi&NW ...	84	83⅝	84	83⅝
3300	Chi Pneu ..	141¼	139⅛	139⅞	141⅛
2700	Chi RI	110⅛	110	110⅛	109⅛
100	Chi RI 6%.	102½	102½	102½	..
10	Chi Yel Cab	41	41	41	41⅝
600	Childs	47⅛	47⅛	47⅝	47
3400	Chile Cop ..	40½	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛
800	Christie Bro	124½	117½	119	122½
5500	Chrysler ...	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝	57
400	Chryslr pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115
800	City Stor B	71	70⅞	70⅞	71
900	Cluett Pbdy	90½	89	89	90
40	Cluett P pf	120½	119½	120¼	120¼
1900	Coca Cola	133⅞	132⅜	133⅞	133
8700	Collins&A .	102¼	100½	101¼	100⅝
75000	Colo &FI ..	84¼	81⅝	84¼	81⅝
10	Colo So 1pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
200	Col Carbon..	93⅝	93⅜	93⅞	92½
33400	Col Gas	97¼	94⅜	96⅝	94¼
100	Col Gas pf.	108	108	108	..
100	Com Cred...	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22½
120	Com Cr 1 pf	88⅜	88⅜	88½	..
20	Com Cr pf B	23½	32½	32½	23⅝
100	Com I 6½%	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
10	Com Inv 7%	100	100	100	..
100	Com Sol	162½	162½	162¼	160
2000	Comwlth Pw	67½	66½	67	66
4000	Congoleum .	25½	25¼	25½	25¼
1300	Con Dist....	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
16500	Con Gas	127¼	126½	126½	126
800	Con Gas pf.	102⅛	101	102	101⅞
100	Con Ry C pf	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
100	Con Textile.	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅜
11300	Cont Bak A	51⅛	48	51	48
2300	Cont Bak B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
700	Cont Bak pf	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	95
3000	Cont Can...	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
500	Cont Ins....	81⅛	80⅛	81⅛	80⅝
2400	Cont Motors	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
2200	Corn Prod...	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	65⅞
900	Coty	135⅝	133⅜	133⅝	134⅝
100	Crown 1 pf.	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
6200	Cuba C pf..	29⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	29⅝
800	Cuba Co....	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Cub Am S..	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Cudahy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Curtiss A&M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Cushman's ..	171	170	170	169⅝
100	Cuyamel Fr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Davison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Deere pf ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Del Lac&W..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Del & Hud..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Det Edison	174¼	174¼	174¼	172½
200	Devoe&R A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	Diamond M.	141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11300	Dodge A ...	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Dodge pf...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Dome Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Du So Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Dupont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Dupont deb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Duquesne p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	East Kodak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	East Kod pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Eaton Axle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Elec Auto L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6800	Elec Boat..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6100	Elec P&L...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	ElecP&L pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107⅛
1500	Elec Refrig..	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝
1000	Elec Sto Bat	71⅝	71	71	71½
100	Emer-Br A..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
13000	End John...	82⅛	79⅛	81½	78¼
800	Eng P S...	35¼	34⅝	35	35½
200	Eng P S pf.	108	108	108	..
800	Equit Bldg..	103⅛	101½	102⅝	101½
10	Equit Trust.	423	423	423	420
5000	Erie	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝	60
1700	Erie 1 pf...	60⅛	60	60	60
200	Erie St Shv.	37⅛	36	36⅝	36⅝
900	Eureka Vac.	75½	74	75	74⅞
24200	Fed L & T..	55	52⅛	52⅝	52
40	Fed L&T pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	103⅝
500	Fed M&S pf	95	95	95	..
1000	Fed Mot T.	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅞
100	Fidelity Ins.	201	201	201	201½
10	Fifth Ave B	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	First NPipf	106	106	106	..
1000	First Nat St	33⅛	31⅞	31⅞	33⅛
2800	Fisk Rub ..	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
3200	Fleischmann.	73	72⅝	72⅞	72⅞
3700	Foundation.	49⅛	46⅞	48	47
1500	Fox A	83⅝	82⅛	83⅝	82⅝
9000	Freeport T .	103⅝	101⅝	102¼	102½
300	Fuller p pf.	107	106⅞	107	107⅝
9100	Gabriel A ..	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	21
1500	Gardner M .	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
500	Gen A Tk...	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	63
7900	Gen Asphalt	87⅝	85	85⅛	85
30	Gen Asph pf	130	127	128⅝	..
30	Gen Bak pf.	134⅛	134½	134⅛	134¾
300	Gen Cable A	58⅞	58⅛	58½	58⅜
4100	Gen Elec ...	130⅝	130	130¼	130⅛
800	Gen Elec sp	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
100	Gen Cable ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Gen G&E A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
48300	Gen Motors.	134⅛	132⅝	134⅛	133
100	Gen Mot 7%	124	124	124	124
300	Gen O Ad A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Gen O Ad ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7000	Gen Ry Sig.	117⅛	114	117⅛	113⅛
900	Gen Refrac.	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2600	Gillette ...	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛	100⅞
18000	Gimbel Br..	42¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	41⅝
300	Gimbel pf...	96⅛	96	96⅛	..
11700	Glidden	22⅛	21⅞	22	..
130	Glidden ppf.	98	97⅝	98	97⅞
12900	Gold Dust ..	95⅛	92⅞	94⅝	93⅞
10800	Goodrich ...	93⅝	92⅛	93	92
100	Goodrich pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
15800	Goodrich rts.	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
20900	Goodyear ...	70⅝	67⅝	69⅝	67⅝
600	Goodyear 1pf	99⅜	99⅛	99¼	99
3500	Gotham Hos	84⅝	83⅝	84⅛	83⅞
3600	Gotham nv	84⅛	83¼	83⅞	83¼
700	Gotham pf .	119½	119	119¼	118⅝
800	Gould Cp A	10	10	10⅛	..
100	Granby	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
12100	Graham P ..	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	19½
1000	Grt Nor pf.	95	94⅝	95	95
2000	Grt Nor Ore	24⅛	23⅝	24	24
2500	Grt W Sug.	34	33⅛	33⅞	33¼
23100	Greene-Cn .	145⅝	142	142⅞	141
600	Gulf Mobile.	53	52½	53	53
100	Gulf Mo pf.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
500	Gulf Steel .	52½	52	52	52¼
2140	Hack Wt ...	30	23¼	26⅜	..
30	Hac W A pf	27	27	27	26¼
200	Hartman A .	26	25⅞	26	26⅞
2000	Hartman B .	25	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
400	Hershey ...	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
100	Hoe & Co...	27½	27½	27½	..
500	Hershey pf..	72⅞	72	72½	72¼
400	Hollander ..	32½	32¼	32⅛	31⅜
3600	Houston Oil.	148⅞	146	147⅞	147
200	Hersh'y prpf	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	..
4500	Howe So....	43⅞	42	43¼	42
200	Hud Man...	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	53⅝
62800	Hudson Mot.	89	87⅝	87⅞	87⅞
19900	Hupp Mot...	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛
1200	Ill Central..	142⅝	141⅛	141⅛	143⅝
100	Ill Cen pf...	141	141	141	142
2300	Ind Oil & G	27	26¼	26¼	26⅛
100	Indian Mot..	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
10	Indian M pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
200	Indian Refn	11	11	11	..
1200	Indian Re ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Indian Re pf	106	106	106	106
700	Inland St...	57	56⅝	57	57
900	Inspiration .	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
300	Interboro R	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36
1500	Intercon Rub	18	17	17⅛	18
300	Int Agri....	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
500	Int Agri ppf	58	57⅞	58	..
1700	Int Business.	125⅛	122⅝	125	123⅝
8600	Int Cement..	61⅞	59	60⅛	59⅝
31200	Int Comb...	52⅛	51⅛	52	51⅜
300	Int Comb pf.	108⅛	108	108⅛	108⅛
200	Int Harv....	238	237	237	235⅛
2000	Int Match pf	103⅞	102⅛	103⅛	102⅝
100	Int M Mar..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
100	Int MMar pf	40⅛	40	40	40
10100	Int Nickel..	99	97⅛	97⅝	97⅝
200	Int Nickl pf.	112	112	112	112
700	Int Paper...	72⅛	71	72	70½
900	Int Pap 7%	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	107½
200	Int Rys ...	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	39⅝
70	Int Rys pf..	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
20	Int Silver pf	130	128⅝	130	131
3400	Intertype....	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
3400	Jewel Tea...	87	85	87	85⅛
900	Jordan Mot.	11	11	11	..
2200	Jones Bros T	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	35⅞
1300	Kan City So.	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	57⅝
2100	Kayser	66¼	65⅞	66	65⅞
1900	Kelly Spring	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞
200	Kelsey Wh..	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4800	Kennecott ..	82⅞	81⅝	82⅛	81⅞
3	Kinney jf ...	94¼	93⅛	93⅛	94
800	Kraft Chees.	64⅛	64⅛	63⅛	64
2500	Kresge	70½	68⅞	70⅛	69⅝
100	Kage DS ...	15	15	15	..
100	Kage DS pf.	52	52	52	..
9100	Kroger Groc.	78⅞	77¼	77⅞	77¼
1200	Lago Oil	34⅞	33⅞	34¼	33⅝
12600	Lee Rubber..	20⅜	18¼	19⅝	18⅝
1300	Lehigh Val..	91	89⅝	90⅛	89⅛
10100	Life Savers...	35¼	34	35	32⅞
800	Lim Loco ...	62	61	61	59
6400	Liquid Car..	73⅞	72	73⅝	73¼
4000	Loews Inc...	61⅞	61	61	61¼
300	Loft Inc	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅛
200	Long Bell A	33	32⅞	33	32½
3800	Loose-W	56	55	55	54⅞
30	Loose-W pf.	121	121	121	..
1200	Lou Oil Ref	11⅞	10⅞	11	..
300	Lou G&E A	24⅛	23⅝	24	23⅝
300	Ludlum Stl..	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞
200	McCall	59	58	58	58
100	McCrory B..	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	..
100	Mack Tr....	104⅛	100⅞	103⅛	101⅞
100	Madison Sq.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜
2400	Magma Cop.	51⅞	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝
2900	Mallinson...	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
50	Mallinson pf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..
100	Mandel Bros	40	40	40	40
200	Man El Sup.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
[illegible]	Man El gtd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Man Shirt..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Maracaibo..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10100	Mariand Oil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Marlin Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mart-Parry .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Math Alkali.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	May Dpt St	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Maytag	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	McK-Gld pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700	Mex Seabd..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Miami Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Midland pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mid Cont...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mid States .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Minn&StL..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MinnStP&SSM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MinStP pf..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3000	Mo KT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
700	Mo KT pf...	107¼	107	107	107
200	Mo Pac	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	48¼
3800	Mo Pac pf..	110⅝	108	110⅛	109½
30200	Mont Pw....	156	155	155⅛	154⅝
18000	Mont Ward.	130⅝	128⅛	129⅞	128⅛
1700	Moon Mot...	6⅛	6	6	6
10	Morris Es..	87	87	87	..
1400	Mother Lode	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Motometer A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Mot Wheel..	26½	26⅛	26½	26⅞
5900	Mullins Bdy.	89	83	87	81⅛
900	Munsing ...	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	49⅝
7400	Murry Body	24	22⅝	23	24½
10100	Nash Mot...	88⅛	86½	87⅛	86⅝
8900	Nat Acme ..	14	12⅛	13	12⅛
2100	Nat Bisc ...	178¼	174¼	176	175¼
15400	Nat Cash R	51⅛	49⅞	50⅞	50
17300	Nat Dairy ..	72	70⅝	71⅛	71½
6400	Nat Distil...	55⅝	53	54½	52¼
100	Nat En pf..	91	91	91	..
3300	Nat Lead ..	136	133	134¼	134⅞
600	Nat Radiat..	36½	36⅝	36⅝	36½
6800	Nat Pw&Lt.	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝
200	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
100	Nat Rad pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96
900	Nat Supply.	93	92⅞	93	..
10	Nat Sup pf	118	118	118	..
420	Nat Surety	317	310¼	312	312⅝
2300	Nev Cons...	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	18¼
3500	NY Air Br.	46⅞	46	46¼	45⅝
1700	NY Central	160¼	159½	159½	159⅞
1000	NY C&StL..	133⅛	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝
100	NYC&StL pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	..
100	NY Dock ...	62½	62½	62½	62
17900	NY NH&H .	65⅞	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞
1400	NY NH 7%	115	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝
1900	NY Ont&W	26¼	25⅝	26	26⅝
170	NY Stm 6pf	101¼	101	101	101½
70	NY Stm 7pf.	113⅝	112½	113⅝	111½
200	Niag F pf..	28⅝	28½	28⅝	..
2500	No Am	61	60⅝	60⅝	60½
100	No Am pf..	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	53½
800	No Pac	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	95½
400	No Pac cts.	94	93⅝	93⅞	93½
10	Norwalk pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	38¼
2800	Oilwell	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	37¼
400	Omnibus ...	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅛
100	Omnibus pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..
100	Orpheum C..	34	34	34	34¼
200	Otis Elev..	162	161½	161½	160½
20	Otis Elev pf.	119⅛	119½	119½	119⅛
1200	Otis Steel...	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
500	Otis Stl ppf.	85⅛	84⅝	85½	..
100	Owens Bot..	77	77	77	76½
900	Pac Gas....	40⅛	40	40⅛	40⅛
1400	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
120	Pac T&T	154⅝	154	154⅝	153⅝
8700	Packard M..	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	58⅝
500	Pan-Am Pet.	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞
6400	Pan-Am B..	43⅝	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝
1900	Pan-Am WB	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝
500	Panhandle ..	16¼	16	16¼	15⅝
100	Panhand pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	..
2300	Paramount	113	112	112⅝	111½
200	Park & Tilf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56
6600	Park Utah.	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
900	Pathe Ex..	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
1700	Pathe Ex A	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
26400	Patino M..	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛
4800	Peerless Mot	19⅝	16⅝	19⅝	16⅝
1700	Penick&F..	37⅞	36⅞	36⅝	37⅝
10	Penick&F pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
12300	Penn Dix C	27½	23⅝	26	24
200	Penn Dix pf	95½	94⅛	94⅛	..
1500	Penn RR ...	65½	65	65½	64⅞
12982	Peoples Gas	189½	175	189⅛	175½
100	Pere M pf ..	97½	97½	97½	..
100	Pere M ppf .	99	99	99	..
400	Phile Co	163	161	163	..
200	Phil Co 6%	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
3700	Phil Read ..	34⅞	34	34⅛	34⅝
15700	Phillips Pet	42⅛	41	41	41⅝
100	Phoenix H..	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
100	Pierce-Ar ..	13½	13½	13½	13
400	Pierce-A pf.	46	44½	46	45
200	Pierce Oil..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Pierce Pet...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
600	Pillsbury ...	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1200	Pitts Coal...	45⅛	43⅝	44¼	43⅝
300	Pitts Ter ...	31	30⅝	31	31⅛
2300	Postum C ...	127	126	127	127
100	Press Steel .	24½	24¼	24	24⅛
4100	Prod & Ref.	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
100	Prod & R pf	44	44	44	44
5800	Pub Serv ...	44¾	43⅜	44⅛	44
200	Pub Ser 6%	105	105	105	105
100	Pub Ser 7%	120	120	a120	120
3200	*Pullman n.	84⅞	84	84⅛	83⅛
200	Punta Sug..	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅛
61300	Pure Oil ...	23½	22⅛	22⅛	25⅛
400	Purity Bk A	64⅛	64	64⅛	64
2600	Purity Bk B	128⅛	126⅛	128	126⅞
89300	Radio	101⅛	99	100⅝	99
200	Radio pf....	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55¼
300	Reading	100⅝	99½	100⅝	99½
4900	Real Silk H.	28	25⅛	28	26⅞
1770	Rem Rand ..	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	31½
100	Rem R 1 pf.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2800	Richfield ...	22⅛	22	22	22
1000	Repub Stl ..	62⅝	62	62⅞	62⅝
100	Repub St pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅝
1200	Reo Motor...	20⅛	20	20	[illegible]
3100	Reynolds S..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Roberts Reis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	Rossia Ins..	183½	179	183½	177⅛
1500	Royal Dutch.	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	48
500	St Joseph...	48⅝	48	48	[illegible]
600	StL&SF	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	StL&SF pf..	100	100	100	100
1300	StL SW	74⅝	73⅛	73⅜	74⅝
5400	Savage A ...	75	73½	74	[illegible]
1500	Seabd AL ...	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
200	Seabd AL pf	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	34
500	Seagrave ...	12½	12½	12½	12⅛
4800	Sears Roe ..	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1200	Seneca Cop.	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
3000	Shell Union.	25⅝	25	25⅛	25¼
300	Shubert Th..	65	64⅝	64⅝	65⅛
1200	Simmons ...	63⅝	63	63⅛	63⅛
900	Simms Pet..	22⅛	22	22	22⅛
8300	Sinclair	20⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅝
1100	Skelly Oil...	27½	27	27	27⅛
200	Snider	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15
1500	So Calif Ed	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	47⅝
300	Snider pf...	51	49½	51	..
1700	So PR Sug..	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	37½
50	So PR S pf	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	..
13200	So R M&O.	133	129	132	..
700	So Dairies A	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1900	So Dairies B	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9½
1900	So Pacific..	120	119½	120	119⅞
1200	So Railway.	143⅛	142⅝	142⅝	143⅞
200	So Ry pf ...	100½	100	100½	100
2500	Spicer Co ..	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	26
11800	Sta Gas	64½	62½	62⅞	62⅝
100	Sta Gas pf.	67	67	67	66⅞
800	Sta Mill ...	113	112½	113	112⅛
2030	Sta Mill pf.	105⅝	104⅛	105	103⅝
100	Sta Oil Cal.	55	54⅝	54⅝	55
6900	Sta Oil NJ.	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
7700	Sta Oil NY.	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝
100	Sta Pl Glass	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1300	St-Warner.	82⅞	82	82⅞	81½
300	Stromberg..	52⅞	51⅝	52⅛	52½
11700	Studebaker..	60	58½	59⅝	58⅛
10	Studebak pf.	123	123	123	..
8400	Sub Boat ..	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
500	Sun Oil.....	36⅝	36½	36⅝	37
2400	Super Oil ..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Sweets Co...	13¼	13	13¼	..
500	Symington A	14⅛	14	14⅛	..
100	Telautograf.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
400	Tenn Cop...	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
6000	Tex Corp ...	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	58⅝
12800	Tex Gulf S..	75⅛	74	75⅛	74⅛
6000	Tex&Pac ...	117	112	115	111
6500	Tex&P Coal.	15⅞	14⅛	14⅝	14⅞
17300	Tex&Pac LT	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
200	Thatcher ...	28	28	28	28
100	Thatch cv pf	51	51	51	49⅞
900	The Fair....	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36
100	Third Ave...	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛
100	Thompson ..	50	50	50	..
300	Tidewater ..	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
2700	Tidewat As..	18¼	18	18	18⅛
200	Tidewat A pf	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	..
1100	Timken	128⅝	127⅜	128	128
11500	Trans Oil ...	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
800	Trans & W.	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	47⅝
3500	Underwood .	68⅝	67⅛	67⅛	68
200	Un Bag & P	46	46	46	46
1800	Un Carbon .	142⅛	141	141	141⅛
400	Un Oil Cal..	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛
900	Un Pacific .	189⅜	188⅛	189⅛	189⅛
600	Un Pac pf..	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
600	Uni Biscuit.	39⅛	39	39	39
200	Uni Fruit ..	139	138	139	137¼
400	US CIPipe .	210	210	210¼	210
600	US CIP pf..	118	117¼	117¼	117¼
6300	US Dist	19¼	18	19	17⅝
1200	US Dist pf.	88⅞	87½	88⅛	87⅞
1000	US Hoffman	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54½
1500	US Ind Alco	107¼	105¼	106⅞	105¼
8000	US Leather.	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	25⅛
17000	US Lea A...	63⅝	59⅝	63¼	60
600	US Lea ppf	107½	107½	107½	..
1400	US Realty..	63⅞	63	63⅝	63⅝
7000	US Rubber..	60⅝	59	59⅞	59⅛
100	US Rub 1 pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
100	US Smelt....	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
32500	US Steel....	146⅞	144⅛	146⅞	145⅞
1000	US Steel pf	142	141⅛	142	140½
20	Univ Pict pf	98⅝	97⅛	97⅛	97
400	Univ Pipe...	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24
600	Util P&Lt A	30⅛	28⅝	30	30
14000	Vanadium ..	73⅞	71⅛	73	72
5000	Victor	54⅝	54	54⅛	54⅛
800	Victor cv pf	111⅝	110	111⅝	109⅞
100	Victor pr pf	102	102	102	102⅛
300	Va-C Chem	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅛
200	Va-C Ch 6%	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47½
200	Va-C Ch 7%	91½	90⅛	91½	91½
600	Vivaudou ...	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23⅝
300	Vulcan	32⅝	32	32	32
500	Wabash	63	62⅝	62⅝	63⅛
10000	Waldorf ...	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝
30	Ward Bk A	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	116⅞
2800	Ward Bk B	28⅝	26⅝	28	26⅞
600	Warner B A	26	25⅛	26	26⅛
400	Warner Quin	31	30⅝	31	30⅞
1000	WarrenBros	170	167½	169	168
100	Warren 1pf	51	51	51	50
5000	Warren P&P	21⅞	20	21	20
100	Weber&H ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2700	Wn Dairy B	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	37
10	W Pen El A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	W Pen El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	W Pen Pw pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	W Pen Pw ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Wn Md	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Wn Md pf...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Wn Pac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Wn Pac pf..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6500	Westg A B..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8000	Westg Elec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Westg El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Weston El A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	White Eagle	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	22
1900	White Mot..	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	36¼
100	Whi Rock ct	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
100	Whi Sew M.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛
13700	Willys-Over.	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞
200	Willys-O pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	Wilson	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛
1400	Wilson A ...	27	26⅛	27	26⅛
100	Wilson pf ...	70	70	70	68
2700	Woolworth .	185⅝	183⅛	185	184
1700	Wor Pump.	33⅞	31⅝	33	32¼
100	Wor Pmp A	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	..
400	Wor Pmp B	49	48⅝	49	47⅛
600	Wright Aer	84	83⅛	83⅛	83½
100	Yale & T..	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	..
14000	Yel Truck.	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝
500	Yel Truck pf	92	91½	91½	91
800	Youngst'n.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	17.45	17.80	17.43	17.65	17.55
May	17.58	17.91	17.56	17.78	17.66
July	17.55	17.86	17.52	17.78	17.58
Oct	17.31	17.51	17.22	17.48	17.37
Dec.	17.30	17.48	17.19	17.44	17.36

Spots 18.15, up 10.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	17.26	17.52	17.19	17.39	17.28
May	17.27	17.52	17.21	17.42	17.28
July	17.17	17.51	17.10	17.42	17.21

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	17.22	17.48	17.22	17.45	17.28
May	17.28	17.57	17.28	17.52	17.31
July	17.26	17.54	17.23	17.54	17.25

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Spots [illegible], down 5. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 5000; (American, 3500.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	.93⅛	.93⅝	.93⅛	.93⅞

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last
Mar.	.54	.54⅝	.54	.54⅝
May	.55	.55⅝	.55	.55⅝
July	.51⅛	.51⅝	.51⅛	.51⅝

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Last
Jan.	11.52	11.62	11.45	11.57
Mar.	11.62	11.62	11.57	11.62
May	11.85	11.85	11.80	11.82

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.36⅝	1.34⅞	1.35¼	1.35⅝
July	1.35⅝	1.35⅝	1.35⅛	1.35⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.24⅝	1.24⅛	1.24⅜	1.24⅞
July	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.21¼

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Exports of automotive products reached a new high in 1927 at $408,007,984, a gain of $8,549,827 or 20 per cent over 1926, despite a decline in production of 904,912 units.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; investment utilities touch record prices.

Bonds: Steady; $29,400,000 Southern Pacific 4½s and $17,000,000 Greek loan sold.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Spanish pesetas drop 5 points; Japanese yen rise 8.

Cotton: Higher; trade buying.

Sugar: Easy; lower spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; foreign selling.

Corn: Firm; decreased contract stocks.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Higher.

SPECULATION A NECESSITY FOR REAL PROGRESS

Exchange Head Says Speculative Security Buyer Fills Big Gap

In a talk before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, E. H. H. Simmons, president of the New York Stock Exchange, gave a comprehensive view of the benefits that have accrued to industry and business because of the work of the stock exchange and defended speculation, saying that it had been largely responsible for the upbuilding of the country.

Taking the subject, "Financing American Industry," Mr. Simmons discussed the raising of money for the steel trade to illustrate what he meant by the necessity of speculation. He said in part:

In the beginning steel securities were new and as the phrase goes, "unseasoned." The investor who buys securities to hold permanently is always timid, and very naturally hesitates to place his funds in securities which have not behind them a certain tradition in the financial markets.

The result was, with steel as with practically all other American securities, that the bulk of their new share issues had to be sold to speculators who did not intend to hold them permanently, but who considered that they were sufficiently attractive to permit resale within a reasonable time at higher prices.

It is, after all, owing to the assistance of this large and growing body of security speculators, as distinguished from securities investors, that new companies can be so readily financed in this country, and that new industries can so easily obtain the large sums needed for growth and expansion.

It is a fashionable but, I feel, a fallacious attitude to take, that security speculators are a great and regrettable economic nuisance. Sometimes critics have suggested to me that the stock exchange would be a vastly better institution if only speculative operations could somehow be eliminated from it. With this conclusion I cannot agree.

Without the assistance of the speculative security buyer the vast work which has been accomplished in the past century of building up this nation's transportation and productive industries could never have been accomplished, and this is a somewhat late date to wring our hands and bewail the existence of a process of financial speculation which has been so constantly and so greatly responsible for the entire up-building of our country.

Without the speculator, either industry could not be financed as readily and as inexpensively as it is today, or else the investor in this country would be forced to assume risks which he has every reason and every instinct to avoid.

GERMAN RAILWAY TO FLOAT LOAN AT HOME

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—The German railway company's plan to offer a $100,000,000 loan in the United States having come to nothing because of objections by S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, the railway company has decided to obtain money in Germany by capitalizing part of its preference shares. The company has 1,110,900,000 marks of these shares.

A group of German bankers, headed by the Reichsbank, will immediately take over 100,000,000 marks of preference shares which will be offered to the public in the form of certificates of the Reichsbank at 93½ per cent. At the same time the bank agrees to capitalize a further 100,000,000 marks' worth within a few months, either in the form of preference shares or 7 per cent treasury bonds of the railway company, redeemable in three years and guaranteed by the Reich.

DIVIDENDS

General Asphalt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Nickel Plate declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred, both payable April 2 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway declared the regular semiannual dividends of $2 on the common and $3 on the preferred, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 6.

Loew's, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Cumberland Pipe Line declared an extra dividend of $5 and a regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 29.

Pittsburgh Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 11.

Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Horn & Hardart Co., New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 9.

Studebaker Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Illinois Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common and the regular semiannual dividend of $3 on the preferred, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 9.

S. S. Kresge Co. declared an extra dividend of 40 cents on the common stock and the regular quarterly of 30 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, all payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

CLUB ALUMINUM PROFITS UP

Net profits of Club Aluminum Utensil Company for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1927, the first half of the company's fiscal year, equalled $484,127, after charges and taxes. This is equivalent to $1.82 a share on the outstanding 265,000 shares of no par common stock, and marks an increase of 75 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926, when profits equalled $275,564, or $1.03 per share.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
1	Acetol A	30¼	30⅛	30¼
1	Acme Stl	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1	Aero Sup B.....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4	Alum Co Am.....	128⅝	128	128
5	AmBrBovF	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Am Chain Stores.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
10	Am Commander.	.06	.06	.06
70	Am Cont Oilfds..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Am Cyan B.....	45	44⅞	45
1	Am Dept Stores..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
24	Amer Explora...	1⅛	[illegible]	1⅛
1	Am G & El.....	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
1	Am G & El pf...	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
†225	Am Mfg Co.....	72⅝	69	69
1	Am Mfg Co.....	90	90	90
1	Am Maracaibo...	4	3⅝	4
1	Am Nat Gas.....	20⅜	20	20⅜
1	Am P & Lt pf..	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
25	Am Rolling Mills.	106⅛	106⅛	106
4	Am S & Ch vtc..	12¼	12⅛	12¼
1	Am S & Ch ptc pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
3	Am Superpow A..	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
6	Am Superpow B..	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛
1	Am Superpw 1 pf.	103	103	103
1	Am Thread pf...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Amsterdam Trad.	42	42	42
13	Anglo-Am Oil...	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛
6	Anglo Ch Con Ni.	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
1	Ark Nat Gas ...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Asso Gas & El..	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
2	Atl Fruit & Sug.	.90	.90	.90
1	Atlas Plywood ..	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1	Atlas Por Cem pf	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
3	Atlas Por C new.	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞
1	Auburn Auto ...	124	124	124
30	Bancitaly Corp .	147⅝	147	147⅝
2	Benson & H	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3	Bliss Co	19⅛	19	19⅛
1	Bohn Al & Br ..	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Bowman B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7	Brill A	32⅛	31	31
3	Brillo Mfg	20½	20⅛	20¼
21	Bklyn City RR ..	6⅝	6½	6⅝
3	Buckeye Pipe L .	62⅛	62	62½
5	Bufff N&EastP..	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
5	Buff N&EP wi ..	33⅞	33½	33⅞
1	CGSpr&Bmp new	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
51	Campbell Wyant .	42⅝	42½	42½
130	Can Marc W'less	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5	Carib Syn new ..	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝
15	Carnegie Met ...	25	24⅞	25
3	Celanese 1st pf ..	175	175	175
27	Celanese Cor Am n	89½	86	89½
1	Celluloid Co new	102	102	102
†50	Celotex	55	55	55
21	Cent Am Mines ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Cent Pub Serv A	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
†50	Cen States El pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	Check Cab A	17	15	17
8	CM&StP new	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝
9	CM&StP pf new	37⅛	36½	37⅛
†10	Childs pfd	123	123	123
30	Cities Serv new ..	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
24	Colombian Syndic	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†10	Com Edison	168	168	168
2	Cons Film 2pf ...	23	23	23
†50	Cont G&E ppf ...	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2	Cons Copper Mine.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7	Con. Da'y prod nw	23⅛	23	23
6	Cons. Gas&El Balt	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝
10	Cons. Nev Utah..	8	8	8
26	Continental Oil vtc	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
15	Creole Synd.......	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
1	Crowley Milner..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1	Cumberland Pipe..	99⅞	99	99⅞
1	Davega Inc.......	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
14	De Forest vtc....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30	Dolores Esperans.	.50	.48	.48
†25	Dominion Bridge..	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1	Dominion Stores..	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
1	Dubilier condenser	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Dupont Mot.......	.75	.75	.75
30	Elec Bond & Share	85⅝	85	85⅝
1	El Bond&Share pf.	110	110	110
3	Electric Invest ...	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
†50	ElPow&Lt2nd pf.	103	103	103
4	Emp Gas&F 8%pf.	109	109	109
3	Empire Pow	35	34⅞	35
1	Eng Gold Mines..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Eureka Croesus..	.04	.04	.04
1	Evans Auto LoadA	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
6	Evans A Load B.	71	70⅝	71
12	Fan Farm Candy.	43	40	43
45	Fansteel Prod	22	18	22
1	Film Insp Mach..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
†125	F'stone Tire&Rub.	223	221	222
†50	F'stone Tire7% pf.	112	112	112
20	First Th Gold Min.	.03	.03	.03
1	Fla P&W 7% pf..	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Foote Bros	20	20	20
5	Foundation For'gn	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
1	Fulton Syiphon..	7	7	7
1	Galena Signal Oil.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
1	Galesbury Dis	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1	Gen Am Inv.......	62¼	62¼	62¼
18	Gen Bak A........	84⅞	84¼	84½
6	Gen Bak B........	9	8⅞	8⅞
8	Gen Bronze	46½	45⅞	46
2	Gen Ice Cream....	62⅞	62½	62⅞
5	Gen Pub Ser.......	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2	Gibson Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Gobel Adolf	75⅝	75½	75½
2	Gold Seal Elec Co	14⅝	14½	14½
18	Golden Center Min	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	Grand Stores	56	56	56
2	Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	113	113	113
2	Happiness Cndy In	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2	Hazeltine	10	10	10
8	Holland Furnace .	42	42	42
16	Houston Gulf Gas	12½	12⅛	12½
2	Humble Oil & Ref	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
18	Huyler S. Del....	20⅝	19½	19½
6	Hygrade Food....	28⅛	28	28⅛
1	Imp Oil Canada..	61	61	61
1	Indiana Pipe Line	75½	75½	75½
8	Indust Rayon A...	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Intercon Petrol...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Internat Petro'um	39	39	39
8	Inter Utilities B..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
†50	Inter Utilities pf..	99	99	99
18	Johns Manville n	122½	122	122½
4	Joske Bros ctf....	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1	KanCityPubSv ctf	14	14	14
†10	Keystone Stl	178	178	178
16	Kruskal&Kruskal.	17	17	17
3	LehighCoal&Nav	118	118	118
41	Lehigh Pow Sec n	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
6	LehighValCoal ctf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
2	Le Mur Co.......	28	28	28
6	Leonard Oil......	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Lib Radio........	20	20	20
2	Margay Oil	40	42⅝	42⅝
1	Maryland Casualty	139	138	139
3	Melville Shoe	136	135	136
‡1	Mercantile Stores.	97	97	97
3	Metro 5to50c St B.	6	6	6
18	Metro Ch Stores..	62⅝	60⅝	62
1	Mexico Ohio	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Mexico Oil	.35	.33	.33
4	Midland Steel ...	102⅝	102	102⅝
3	Mohawk & H Pr.	31	31	31
2	Mount & Gulf Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	Mountain Prod..	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
1	Murphy Co Pa..	70½	70½	70½
8	Nat Elec Pr A...	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
8	Nat Fd Prd B...	9½	8⅝	9
3	Natl Fu & Gas...	27	27	27
3	Natl Leath	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
1	Nat Pr & Lt pf...	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Nat Pub Serv A.	23	23	23
1	Nat Pub Serv B..	27½	27½	27½
†50	Neisner Bros	74	74	74
1	Newb, J.J., Co. pf.	107	107	107
1	New Bradford ...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	New Corn Cop ..	28½	28⅝	28½
1	New Eng Fu new	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
†70	NJ Zinc	189½	188⅝	189½
1	New Mex & Ar Ld	9	9	9
37	Newmont Mining.	155⅝	148¼	153⅝
†25	Newport Co prior..	143	143	143
8	Nichols & Shep n.	38	37	38
1	Niles Bem Pond..	37¼	37¼	37¼
1	Nipissing Mines ..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Noranda Mines ..	21	21	21
†20	No Ind P S pf...	112½	112½	112½
98	Nor Ohio Pow..	24	23⅛	23⅞
†10	No Ont P&Lt pf..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	No States Pow A.	134⅜	133⅞	134⅜
8	Northwest Pow ..	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
5	Norwest Eng Co..	33	32⅞	32⅞
1	Nov Pro ppd	32	32	32
1	Ohio Brass B.....	98	98	98
4	Ohio Cop	.92	.92	.92
‡1	Pac G&E 1t pf....	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
65	Pandem Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Pantepec Oil Vene	10	10	10
10	Parmac Pocupine	.20	.20	.20
2	Penn G&El A	20	20	20
3	Penn Mex Fuel ..	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1	Penn Ohio Ed war	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
†50	Penn P&L pf.....	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4	Pigg Wigg Corp..	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
4	Pig W West St A.	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
1	Pitts LE Ry	151	151	151
5	Prairie O&G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Prairie P L	185⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
†25	Procter & Gam..	250	250	250
70	Pub S NJ rts....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†40	Puget Sd P pr pf	111	110	111
1	Q R S Music	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Rich Radiator ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Rich Rad cvt pf..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†10	Rio Tinto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†50	Ruberoid Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Ryan Con	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†10	Safety Car H & L.	147	147	147
†10	Safeway Stores ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†10	Sanitary Grocery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Seeman Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Servel Inc vtc...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Shattuck Den	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sheaffer Pen new.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sierra Pac Elec..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Silver (L) Bros..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Southeast P&Lt..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	So'east P&L war.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	So Cal Ed B pf..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†150	South Grocery...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	So Sec & Util...	101⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Southern Pipe L..	32⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Sparks Withing ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Stand Oil Ind....	78⅛	77⅝	78⅛
2	Stand Oil Kan ...	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Stand Oil Ky	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
1	Stand Oil Ohio...	76	76	76
40	Stand Silv-Lead ..	.15	.15	.15
†50	Stand Sanitary ...	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Stanley Co Amer.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
8	Swift Int	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1	Syracuse W Mch B	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Tampa El	62⅛	62½	62⅛
12	Teck Hugh Gold..	9	9	9
4	Tishman R	36	35⅛	36
7	Tonopah Bel Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Transcontinentl pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3	Trico Prod	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
4	Truscon Steel ...	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
3	Un Biscuit B	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛
34	Un East Min	.71	.68	.71
1	Un Elec Coal ctf	23	23	23
1	Unit Gas Imp	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
90	Un Lt & Pow A ..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1	Un Lt & Pow A pf	100	100	100
3	U S Dairy A	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛
1	USL Battery	84	84	84
8	United Verde Ext	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
5	Watson (J.W.) Co.	17	16½	17
22	Wenden Cop M...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛
1	Wh S M deb rts..	12	12	12
1	Wil'ms Oil-o-mat.	7	7	7
2	Woodworth	27½	27¼	27½
4	Yuk Alas tr ctf..	29	28	29

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

		High	Low	1:00
1	Ala Pw 4½s '67..	95¼	95¼	95¼
11	Alum Corp 5s '52.	102¼	102	102
5	Am Cyan 5s '42...	95	95	95
18	Am G&E 6s B2014.	109⅛	108⅞	109
8	Am N G 6½s2014.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11	Am P&L 6s 2016..	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
22	Am R M 6s '38...	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Am Roll M 5s wi.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Am Thread 6s '28.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Anacond C 6sA'29.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6	Appalac Pow 5s'56.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12	Ark P&Lt 5s'56...	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Asso Elec 5½s '46.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
18	Asso G&E 5½s'77	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
35	Bates Valve 6s'42	100	99⅞	100
1	BeaconOil 6s '36ww	103	103	103
7	Bos&M AC 5s'67..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
94	Chic Mil&StP 5s'75	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
76	CM&StP adj 5s2000	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛
1	Chi Ry ctfs 5s'27	87	87	87
2	Cit Ser 5s '66....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3	Cit Ser 6s'66	103	103	103
7	Cit Ser Gas 5½s'42	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	Cit Ser Pow 5½s'37	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Cleve T Bldg 6s'41	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	Con G Balt 6s'49	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	Cont Gas&El 6½s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Cont Oil 5½s'37 ..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
24	Cont Secur 5s'42	105	104⅝	105
2	Cudahy P 5½s'37	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Den&SaltL 6s ...	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
10	DetIntBrdg 7s'52	101	100	101
11	DetIntBr 6½s'52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	El Refrig 6s '36 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Emp O&R 5½s'42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	FairbksMorse 5s'42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	F'stone Tire 5s'42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Fla P&L 5s '54 ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Gair Robt 5½s'42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Gen Vending 6s'37	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Ga Pow 5s '67 ...	100	100	100
1	GoodyrT&R5½s'31	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Gr Trunk 6½s'36	111⅛	111⅛	111⅞
3	Gulf Oil 5s '37 ...	102	102	102
1	Ind Oil 6s '39 ...	99	99	99
7	IndinapP&L5s '57	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
5	Inter Match 5s'47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Int Sec Corp 5s'47	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
9	Inters Pow 5s '57	98	97⅝	97⅝
1	Invest Co 5s '37..	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Ia-N Lt&P 5s '57..	98	98	98
19	Koppers G&C 5s'47.	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Laclede Gas5½s35.	101½	101½	101½
45	LehP&6sA2026 ...	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	LaLt&P5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	ManiLtd5½s'51 ..	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Mass Gas 5½s '46.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Midwest Gas 7s'36	99	99	99
2	Milw G&El4½s67.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17	MoKan&Tex4½s'79	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	MontWardProd 6s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11	Morris&Co7½s'30	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Narragansett 5s'57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	NatPow&Lt6s2026	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Nev ConCop6s'41..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	NYPow&L4½s'67.	95	95	95
16	NYNH&H4½s	93¼	93	93¼
106	Nichols&Shep6s'37	135	126	133½
24	OhioPow4½sD'56.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
35	ParaFamLsk 6s'47	99⅛	99	99⅛
2	ParkAveBld 6s'40	99	99	99
1	PenOEd 6s '50 ww	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	PenP&L 5s D '53	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	PhilaEl 5½s '72 ..	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Potomac Ed 5s'56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	PubSEl&G 4½s'67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Santiago 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Schulte RE 6s'35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Schulte RE 6s'35ww	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	ShwWalP 5s'57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sinclair Oil 6s'38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Snider Pack 6s'32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Solvay Am 5s'42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	So Asbestos 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	SEP&L 6s 2025	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Swst G&E 5s A '57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stand InCorp 5s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	StO NY 4½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stand P&L 6s'57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stuts Mot 7½s'37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sun Maid R 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Swift Co 5s '32 ..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
[illegible]	Transcon O 7s'30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	ULARy 5½s '52..	98⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	US Rub 6½s '30..	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6	US Rub 6½s '36..	102	102	102
2	US Rub 6½s '40..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
17	Util P&L 5½s '47	93⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Valvoline 7s '37..	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	WarnerBP 6½s'28	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Warner Q 6s '42..	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	West Pow 5½s'57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

		High	Low	1:00
18	Adriatic El 7s '52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Baden Con M 7s'51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
16	Batavia P 4½s '42	94⅛	94	94
1	Bogota Mtge Bk 7s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
87	Brazil 6½s '57 ...	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3	Buen A P 7½s '47.	101	101	101
3	do 7s '52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	CenBk Ger 6s'51 B	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2	Danish M B 6s '70.	100	100	100
20	Denmark K 5½s..	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	F Bohem GW 7s'57	90	90	90
2	Isarco yd El 7s'52	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10	Jugoslav M B 7s'57	87	87	87
12	Lombard El 7s '52	97⅝	97½	97½
5	Medellin C 7s 51.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Mendoza P 7½s51.	98	98	98
9	Medionale E 7s51	97½	96¼	96¼
5	Mon Mont 6s59...	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
25	Nor Ger L 6s '47.	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
15	Norwgn E 5½s '57	95	95	95
1	Nuremburg 6s52..	92	92	92
8	Prussia F S 6s '52	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
1	Rio Grande 7s66.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2	Rus 6½s ctfsNC19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
102	Serb Croat&S 7s52	89½	89⅛	89⅛
4	Stinnes 7s36 wa..	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3	Tyrol HydEl 7s52.	93	93	93
6	Unit E E 7s56....	106½	106	106
15	Unit E S 7s56 ww	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
1	Un Indus 6½s 41.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	Unit S W 6½s47A	95	95	95
13	Vienna 6s52	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

† Actual sales and ‡ Ex-dividend.

†Ex rights. *Ex dividend.

Public Utility Issues

	Due
Associated Electric Co., 4½'s	1953
Associated Public Utilities Corp., 5's	1947
Central Illinois Public Service Co., 4½'s	1967
Eastern Shore Public Service Co., 5½'s	1947
Illinois Power and Light Corp., 5's	1956
Jersey Central Power & Light Co., 5½'s	1945
Kansas Power Co., 5's	1947
Missouri Public Service Co., 5's	1947
National Electric Power Co., 5's	1978
North America Light & Power Co., 5½'s	1956
Northern New York Utilities, Inc., 5's	1955
Western United Corporation, 6½'s	1955

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To the Holders of Associated Gas and Electric Company 5½% Convertible Gold Debentures due February 1, 1977:

In response to previous notice, a large amount of these Debentures have been surrendered for conversion into Class A Stock and Common Stock of Associated Gas and Electric Company in accordance with the terms of conversion specified in the Debentures.

There is still opportunity for the conversion of additional Debentures on the favorable basis accorded the first $10,000,000 of Debentures surrendered, namely, two shares of Class A Stock and one share of Common Stock for each $110 principal amount of Debentures. After the first $10,000,000 have been surrendered, the conversion basis increases $5 per unit for each additional $5,000,000.

Debentures may be deposited subject to the condition that they fall within the first $10,000,000, thus obtaining the best conversion price, otherwise to be returned to the holders.

Debentures should be forwarded for conversion, accompanied by all coupons maturing after March 1, 1928, to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 57 Broadway, New York City, the agent of the Company for this purpose, which will issue receipts therefor.

January 31, 1928.

Associated Gas and Electric Company,
By M. C. O'Keeffe,
Secretary

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1927	1926
Dec gross	$4,077,370	[illegible]
Net op inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total income	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Def af chgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 mos gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Surp af chgs	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Before adjustment bond interest.
**Surplus.

LONG ISLAND

	1927	1926
Dec. gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 mos' gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op inc	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

	1927	1926
Dec gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net op inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 mos gross	194,449,055	[illegible]
Net op inc	42,137,460	47,088,376

RUTLAND

	1927	1926
Dec gross	$560,104	$547,294
Net op inc	44,990	77,768
12 mos gross	6,197,106	6,759,524
Net op inc	435,101	970,496

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

	1927	1926
Dec. gross	$10,787,724	$11,774,656
Net op def	71,054	*271,887
12 mos gross	150,132,960	154,335,724
Net op inc	20,257,694	22,295,139

*Income.

MOBILE & OHIO

	1927	1926
Dec gross	$1,350,779	$1,506,543
Net op inc	242,777	201,233
12 mos' gross	18,055,293	19,342,805
Net op inc	2,331,071	2,404,766

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
260 Eleventh Ave., N. Y. C.

January 18, 1928.

An extra cash dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock will be paid February 29, 1928 to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1928. Checks will be mailed.

C. A. SANFORD, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Lee, Higginson & Co., Parkinson & Burr and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., are making public offering of an issue of $1,000,000 cumulative preferred stock series "B" 6 per cent (par value $25) of the Southern California Edison Company. This stock which shares equally as to assets and dividends with series A and C over the common stock is priced at $27 a share to yield 5.55 per cent.

COTTON CLOTH MARKET FALLS INTO DULLNESS

Temporary Spurt of Buying Followed by Slackness —Output Is Reduced

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 31 — Raw cotton prices, whose weakening tendency has been a large factor in the dullness of the gray goods markets throughout the month of January, furnished the fillip for a buying spurt in primary cotton goods markets during the last week which resulted in orders for several million yards being placed in a single day, and which brought buyers scurrying into the market to cover their immediate needs before prices should again advance.

The upturn in cotton futures, however, proved only temporary, and was succeeded by a sharp decline to new low levels at the close of the week. Buyers suddenly lost their eagerness and the market settled back into as dull a close as it has had in some time. The rally was significant mainly in that it showed a real need for goods and a strong latent buying power.

Business Disappointing

Taken as a whole, the last three or four weeks have proved very disappointing to most producers of gray goods. The expected volume of new orders has not been forthcoming, and what little buying did take place was limited usually to small lots of quick merchandise purchased at very close prices.

Jobbers and wholesalers, too, have been disappointed in the amount of new business in finished goods placed during the annual dry goods conventions in New York City.

Producers, in self defense, have been compelled to take refuge in radical curtailment of output, and savage slashing of production costs in a desperate effort to avoid substantial losses. The wage reduction movement in New England has received added impetus, and mill men have been content to face the possibility of labor trouble.

The secondary markets have very little opportunity to reflect the brief buying activity displayed so suddenly in gray goods markets, but a moderately steady demand for goods was reported in many lines. Denims have not been moving as well lately.

Chambrays Move Better

On the other hand, there has been a better movement of business in chambrays, with workshirt makers figuring as the chief buyers. Ticking has been dull, but ginghams have been moving better.

In the gray goods markets prices have slumped to new low levels following a period of strength the latter half of the last week. There has been active trading, too, encouraged by the low quotations, and a fairly large volume of goods has been taken for deliveries running through March and into April. The bulk of the business, however, was taken by the southern mills.

Standard 38½-inch 64x60s were bought at 7⅝c during the buying flurry, and some were able to report sales at 7⅞c, which was the generally recognized price level early in the week. By the close of the week, however, it was possible to shade 7⅝c by a small fraction if one had a firm bid for a substantial quantity.

Likewise, there was trading in [illegible] as low as 6⅝c, though most sellers asked an eighth more. On 80 squares there was great activity when the price was dropped to 10½c

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rte	5%	5%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4 @4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	56⅝c	57⅛c
Bar silver in London	26¼d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$98,000,000	$1,378,000,000
Year ago today	86,000,000	...
Balances	48,000,000	114,000,000
Year ago today	35,000,000	...
F R bank credit	40,795,648	102,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3½@3⅜
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3⅝@3⅜
5 months	3⅝@3⅜
6 months	3⅝@3⅜

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	3½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Paris	3½
Philadelphia	3½	Prague	5½
Richmond	3½	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	4½	Stockholm	3½
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Berlin	7	Warsaw	9
Bucharest	6	Oslo	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev	Prty
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86 11/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅞	.0392⅞	.193
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.0529⅝	.0529⅝	.193
Germany—mark	.2383	.2383	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1411	.1411	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132⅝	.0132⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4031	.4034	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2660	.2660	.268
Poland—zloty	.1150	.1150	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.0500	.0500	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1699	.1705	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683	.2683	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924	.1925	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hang Kong—dol	.5032	.5046	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6350	.6396	*
India—rupee	.4693	.4676	.4866
Japan—yen	.3670	.3676	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5732	.5728	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4277	.4276	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1204	.1200	.3245
Chile—peso	.1221	.1219	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	3.87	3.88	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0258	1.0208	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅜	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4337½	.4375	.4985

*Par unsettled.

BOSTON CALL RATE ADVANCED

Leading Boston banks have advanced the quick call rate to 5 per cent from 4 per cent.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	108¼	108¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106	105¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	104¼	104¼
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	102⅝	102⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104⅝
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¾	99⅝
Am T&T cv 4s '36	99⅞	99¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	105½	105⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106⅛	105⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106⅝	106⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	91½	91½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	106	105⅞
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	111⅝	111½
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	121⅝	121½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	103	102½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	92⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91½	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97½
Atch T&SF 4s '95 reg	96⅝	96⅝
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	107	107
Atl & Dany 2d 4s '48	75⅜	75⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	102⅜	102⅜
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	95⅜	94⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76½	76½
B&O 1st 4s '48	97¾	97¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	98⅜	98⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	89	89
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅞	100⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	108⅝	108⅜
B&O 5s series D	104½	104⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅝	111½
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	91½	91½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	107⅝	107⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	109⅞	109⅞
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	102	102
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104	103⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅝
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	96⅞	96⅞
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	81½	81½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104½	104¼
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	70⅝	70⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97⅞	97½
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cv	71	69⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	95	93⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	94	94
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	270	267
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	94	94
Bush Term con 5s '55	101¼	101¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	104	103½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100⅝	100½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102	102
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101⅝	101½
Can North deb 6½s '46	122	121⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	116⅛	116
Can Pacific deb 4s	91	90¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Can SS Ltd 6s	103¼	103¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95¼	95¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	123¾	123¾
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	102⅝	102⅝
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¾	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103¼	103
Ches & O con 5s '39	107	107
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	61¼	61¼
Chi &Alton 3½s ct dp '50	61	60⅝
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97⅝	97⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102	102
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108⅛	108
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	91⅝	90⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71¼	71
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	105¾	105¼
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	72	71⅝
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	92¾	92⅝
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	72¾	72¼
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	72½	72¼
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	103⅝	103½
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	73⅛	73⅛
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	73¼	73¼
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	71⅝	71⅝
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14 ct	71⅝	71½
Chi M&StP col 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	103⅝	103⅝
Chi & NW gen 5s '87	115⅝	115⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	87½	87½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	93	92⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅞	95⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 rcts	96½	96⅛
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	102⅞	102⅞
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	96⅞	96⅞
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92	92
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E	100¼	100
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	97	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	102⅝	102½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110	109¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97¾	97⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100¼	100
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	105½	105⅛
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	99
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Ry 4s '54	81¾	81¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	81⅝	81⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅞	106⅞
Container Corp 6s '46	100	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	72
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	92	92
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	95⅝	95⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	96⅞	96¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	96⅞	96⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100⅜	100¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅜	103¼
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	100	99½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅝	96⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	91	90⅝
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	55	55
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¼	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅝	104⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108⅞	108⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90⅛	90
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	98½	98
Dom Iron & Steel 5s ct	96½	95¾
Duke-P Power 6s '66	108⅝	108⅝
Dul & I Range 5s '37	103	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100⅞	100⅝
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	87½	87½
Erie cv 4s B '53	88½	88
Erie 1st con 4s '96	89⅜	89½
Erie gen 4s '96	80¾	80¾
Erie 5s '67 rcts	96⅜	95½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Fed Metals 7s '34	98⅞	98¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	88¾	88½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	40	40
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	110½	110
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	108	108
Goodyear 5s '57 rcts	96¼	95⅝
Gotham S Hos 6s	102½	102⅞
Gould Coupler 6s '40	77	77
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	109¼	109¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	102½	102¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100⅝	100⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100	100
Great Northern 5s '73	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 5½s '52	112½	112½
Great Northern 7s '36	115	115
Green Bay & West deb B	28½	28½
Hack Water 4s	90⅝	90⅝
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	105⅞	105⅜
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	97½	97½
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	93½	93⅜
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	108	107⅝
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	108	107¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92⅜	92⅜
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	102	101⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¼	101⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97¼	97¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101⅝	101⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	100⅝	100
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	107¼	107¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅝	100½
Ill Cen St L&NO 5s '51	108½	108½
Inter Rap Tra rfg 5s '66	78⅝	75
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78⅞	78
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	76⅞	76⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98	97¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	98⅝	98⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101⅞	101⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	104⅝	104⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78⅞	78
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98⅛	97⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '41	95½	95½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s	93⅞	93½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82⅜	82⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96	95½
James F C 4s	96⅜	96⅜
Kan City Mem Bge 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96	96
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	100¼	100¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	79
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102¼	102
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93⅜	93¼
Kayser 5½s '47	105⅝	105
Keith 6s '46	100	100
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	108⅝	108⅝
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	96⅜	96⅜
Kings Co 6s	131	131
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	83½	83½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103⅜	103⅜
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105⅜	105
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	103⅜	103⅜
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 rg	88	88
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100	100
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	92	92
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	101	101
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	110½	110¼
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	115¾	115¾
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	126	126
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107⅝	107⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅝	100⅛
Long Island rfg 4s '49	93⅞	93⅞
Long Island deb 5s '37	100¼	100½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¼	104⅛
L&N 3s StL div '80	70	70
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	94	94
L&N uni 4s '40	98⅝	98¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	104⅝	104⅜
L&N 7s '30	104⅞	104⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	106⅝	106⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	70⅞	70
Manila Sol 4s '59	82⅜	82⅜
Manila Sol 4s '39	74⅞	74⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99⅝	99⅝
McCrory 5½s '41	101⅝	101
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Mil Sparta 4s	96¼	96¼
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '61	105¼	105
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	91⅝	91⅝
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103	103
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	92½	92½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107⅛	107
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104⅝	104¼
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	102⅝	102⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81⅞	81½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101⅞	101⅝
Miss Cent 5s	99⅜	99¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 rct	99	98⅝
Mont Powd 5s	101⅝	101
Montana Power 5s A '43	105⅛	104⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87¾	87¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	85	85
Murray Body 6½s '34	91	91
Mutual Un Tel 5s	102¼	102¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57⅝	57⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	100¼	100
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	19¼	19½
Nat Tube 5s '52	105	104⅞
N [illegible] 4½s B '61	101⅝	101⅜
N [illegible] 5s '52	101⅞	101⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	99⅝	99⅝
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	100⅜	100⅜
N O T & M 5½s '54	105	105
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	88⅝	88¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96½	96½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅞	98⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	104⅜	104¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅝	108½
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100	[illegible]
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅜	107⅛
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102⅞	102⅜
N Y City 4½s '57	[illegible]	101⅛
N Y City 4½s '60	[illegible]	101⅝
NY Conso Ry 4½s '53	[illegible]	100⅞
N Y Edison 5s '44	105⅜	105⅛
NY GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	98	98
NY GEL H&P 5s '48	110⅝	110⅝
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	79	79
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	87	87
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101½	101½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	81	81
NY Ry inc 6s '65	16¼	15⅝
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	83½	81½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅝	101½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	108½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90¼	90
Norf & W con 4s '96	97¾	97¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	96¼	96¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103	102⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	96⅝	96⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103⅜	103¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	71½	71½
Norf & W con 4s '96	97½	97¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	97	96¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	103⅝	103¼
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	109⅝	109⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	116	116
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	117	117
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107½	107½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	110⅝	110¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93½	93½
Otis Steel 6s '41	98⅝	98¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	88	88
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅝	103⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93½	93½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅝	102⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	80	80
Patte & Pass G 5s	107⅛	107⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	99	99
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	101⅛	101⅛
Penn R R con 4s '48	100	100
Penn R R con 4½s '60	105⅞	105⅞
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	104⅛	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	112⅝	112¼
Penn R R 5s '64	105	104⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	113	113
Penn R R col 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Pere Marq 4s '56	94	94
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104½	104¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 rcts	100½	100⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	101⅝	101⅝
Philippine Ry 4s '37	41	41
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	95½	95½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	114	114
Pitts Shen & L E 1st	105	105
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	103½	103½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	98½	98⅛
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	105⅛	105⅛
Pub Svc N J 5½s '56	106	106
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107½	107½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	101⅛	101
Read rfg 4½s '97	103⅝	103⅝
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	97	97
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	95⅞	95½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	88	88
Rochester Gas 7s '46	112	111⅞
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¾
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101⅝	101⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G div '33	97	97
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¾	91¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	103¼	103¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	[illegible]	102⅝
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅛	101
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101	100⅞
St L S W con 4s '32	98½	98⅜
St L S W 1st 5s '52	101½	102½
St P M & M Pac 4s	94	94
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	109
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅜	93¼
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	104½	104½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103½	103
Scioto Val & N E 4s '89	97⅞	97⅞
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71½	71¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	80¼	79½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96⅝	96⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	93⅜	93½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	94	94
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅝	98½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103¼	103
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	99⅛	99⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97⅛	97⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95½	95⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95½	95¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅝	97¼
So Ren gen 4s '56	91⅝	91⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	91⅝	91⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	113	113
So Ry gen 6s '56	119	119
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126	125¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100½	100¼
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100⅞	100½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	103⅝	103⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106⅞	106½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112½	112½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103	102⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	69½	69½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	59⅜	59
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	107⅝	107⅝
Tol St L & W 4s '50	94⅝	94⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	101¼	101¼
Union El of Chi 5s '45	94⅛	94⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96⅝	96⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100
Union Pacific 6s '28	100⅝	100⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	96	95¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	104⅞	104¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	85	85
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109	108¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63 reg	108¼	108¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97½	97⅜
Universal Pipe 6s '36	94⅝	94⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅝	101⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	108⅝	108½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101	101
Wabash Det 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105⅛	105⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	103½	103½
Wabash 5½s '75	107	107
Walworth 6s '45	96⅛	96
Walworth 6½s '35	94½	94½
Warner Sug reg 7s '39	87	87
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106⅞	106⅞
West Ky Coal 7s '44	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	92¼	92¼
West Shore 4s 2361	92	92
West Va C & C 6s '50	59⅛	59
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅝	103⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	85⅝	85⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102⅝	102
Western Pac 5s A '46	100⅛	100⅛
Western Un r e 4½s '50	102⅛	102
Western Un col 5s '38	103¼	103⅛
Western Un 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅝	102⅝
White Sew Mch 6s '36 x-war	103⅝	103⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	34⅝	34⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	30⅝	30
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	89	89
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	101	100⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Steel 7s '55	94⅞	94⅞
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	94⅜	94¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	94⅜	94¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	96⅞	96⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	96⅝	96⅝
Antioquia 7s C '45	96	95¾
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	105	105
Argentine Gov 5s '45	93½	93¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅛	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100⅛	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100⅜	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	101	100⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	99⅝
Australia 5s '55	98⅜	98⅜
Australia 5s '57	97⅞	97⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	89⅜	89⅜
Austria (Lower) 6½s '50	99	98⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98	98
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅞	99⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅝	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅞	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109⅝	109½
Berlin 6½s '50	99	98⅝
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	96⅝	96¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	95⅝	95½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105½	105½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	95⅝	95½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105	104⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101	100⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	98	98
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	95⅜	95¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	109⅛	108⅞
Bremen 7s '35	102⅜	102
Brisbane 5s	94¼	94¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	87½	87½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101	101
Buenos Aires 7s '57	99½	99⅛
Buenos Aires 7s '58	98½	98⅜
Bulgaria 7s '67	91½	91⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99¼	99
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102⅜	102¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	107⅜	107½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅞	101⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	100	100
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ct wi	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98⅝	98⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98⅝	98⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92⅝	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92½	92⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅝	101⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	111⅝	111⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	110½	110¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	93⅛	93⅛
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	101⅛	101
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	98⅝	98¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100	100
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	95¼	95
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100	100
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	94⅝	94⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111⅝	111½
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	105⅝	105½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	111½	111
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98½	98⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 ct	99⅞	99⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	104	104
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	103¾	103¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	105	150
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	105	105
Est R R Co 7s '64	103½	103¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	104½	104½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96½	96
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	99	99
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
French Nat SS 7s '49	102⅝	102½
French Rep) 7s '49	107½	107¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116¼	116¼
French (Rep) 8s '45	110¼	110¼
Germ 7s '49	107⅛	107
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	100⅜	100⅝
Germ C A Bk 6s July '60 ct	93	92¾
Germ C A Bk 6s Oct '60 ct	92¾	92½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	97⅛	97
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	101½	101⅛
Germ G E 7s '45	103½	103½
Greek 7s '64	100	99¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102½	102⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	95⅝	95⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96⅛	96⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¾	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅝	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99½	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92⅝	92⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102⅛	102⅛
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99⅝	99½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	101
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Mex 4s small A '04	27½	27
Mex 6s large A '33	42¼	42¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 ex-war	93⅝	93⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92¾	92
Montecatin 7s '37	106¼	105½
Montecatin 7s '37 war	106¼	195⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-war	95	95
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅞	102⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	108⅛	108⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	95½	95¼
New So Wales 5s '58	95	95
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Norway 5½s '65	101⅝	101½
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	102⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅝	102½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103½	103⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99	98⅝
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103⅞	103½
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	103¼	103⅛
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	103¼	103⅛
Paulista Ry 7s '42	103¼	102⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	96⅝	96⅝
Peru 6s '60	91⅛	91
Peru 7s '59	103	103
Peru 7½s '40	107⅛	107⅛
Peru s f 7½s '56	106¼	106¼
Peru s f 8 '24	110¼	110¼
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	106½	105⅝
Poland 6s '40	83½	83⅜
Poland 7s '47 rts	91½	90¾
Poland 8s '50	99⅞	99½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ct	93¼	92½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	111½	111½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	100⅞	100½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	96⅝	96⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	108⅝	108⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	110¼	110¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92½	92⅜
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109½	109¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96¼	96
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	102⅝	102½
Sao Paulo (lCty) 6½s '57	98¼	98
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	118⅞	118⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	108⅝	108⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	108½	108½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	96⅛	96
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100⅞	100¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106¼	105⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	100	99⅝
Siemens 6½s ct '51 Lpd	106¼	106⅛
Siemens 6½s '51	107	106⅞
Siemens 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	95⅝	95½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98½	98⅝
Styria 7s '46	94¾	94⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105⅜	104⅞
Sweden (King) 6s '39	103½	103½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	112⅝	112½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	104⅞
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99¼	99⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98¼	98⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89¼	89
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	100¼	100¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¼	98¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	99⅝	99⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117⅝	117⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105⅞
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	96¼	96⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 war	96⅛	96⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 war	96⅝	96⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅞	99⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98¼	98
Westphalia El 6½s '50	100¼	100¼
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	99⅝	99¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95⅝	95½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan.31	Last Jan.30
3½s '47	101.21	101.22	101.19	101.21	101.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	103.	102.31	103.	
3d 4¼s '28	100.13	100.13	100.13	100.13	100.13
3d 4¼s rg	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.25	103.22	103.23	103.22
US 3⅜s '47	102.12	102.15	102.12	102.15	102.8
US 3⅜s '56	107.	107.2	107.	107.	107.
US 4s '54	109.30	110.	109.30	110.	109.21
US 4¼s '52	114.30	115.	114.24	115.	114.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
*America	390	..	Guardian	230	250
do v t c	385	393	Harlem of C	240	265
Am Union	210	220	Harriman	870	..
Bank U S	529	535	*Hanover	1285	1300
Bk Yorktn	200	220	Lafayette	200	220
Bow'y&E R	643	..	Lebanon	175	185
Bryant Pk	220	250	Liberty	250	260
Bronx Nat	625	675	Longacre	298	308
Bushwick	250	300	*Manhat Co	570	577
Chelsea Ex	325	330	†Mechanics	338	345
Central N.	214	220	Melrose	200	215
Chase	564	568	Merchants	180	..
*Chat Phen	645	655	Midtown	175	185
*Chemical	925	940	Municipal	418	428
City	760	767	Nassau Nat	400	415
Claremont	180	195	New Neth	640	665
Colonial	1100	..	Peoples Nat	750	..
*Commerce	555	562	*Park	647	654
Community	200	..	Penn Ex	225	231
Coney Isld	425	..	Port Morris	700	800
*Contin'tal	375	400	Prisco State	700	800
*Corn Ex	610	620	Public	695	705
Cosmopoltn	400	450	Prospect	160	180
Dewey St,			Queensb N.	230	270
Brooklyn	..	300	Seventh Nat	235	245
Fifth Av	2250	2325	Seaboard	780	790
First Nat,			Seward	180	186
Brooklyn	435	445	Sixth Av	175	185
First Nat,			State	595	610
New Yk	3625	3675	Textile	220	..
Flatbush N	190	210	Trade Bank	270	285
Garfield	500	515	Traders Nat	215	230
Globe Ex	250	290	United Nat	300	..
Grace	325	..	Yorkville	192	202
Granite	190	210			

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange. † $50 par.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex Irv	409	414	Guaranty	619	624
Banca C I	350	..	Int Germnc	214	216
Banco di S	280	300	do Ltd	49	51
Bk Eur T.	370	..	Interstate	268	275
*Bk NY&T	685	700	Kings Co	2800	..
Bankers	995	1005	Law T & G	344	352
Bk Sec Tr.	235	242	M'facturers	790	800
do units	33	35	Midwood	280	300
Bedford	160	175	Murray Hill	325	332
Bronx Co.	375	395	Mut Tr W.	300	..
Brooklyn	1270	1325	New York	672	680
Capitol	298	308	N Y T & G	572	579
Cent Merc	296	303	Terminal	235	250
Cent Union	1335	1345	Times Sq	185	192
County	450	465	Title Guar	765	780
Empire	445	453	Unit States	2850	2950
*Equitable	417	422	U S M & Tr	460	470
*Farm L&T	707	715	West T & T	600	650
Fidelity	355	363	Westch'ter	1000	1100
Fulton	530	550			

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange.

Americans Lent $5,128,898,105 to Europe in Last Seven Years

Issues Play Important Rôle in Continent's Recovery While New York Is Making Tremendous Strides to Become International Banking Center

Seven Years of Loans

Year	Government and Municipal	Private	Total
1921*	$138,270,000	$3,275,000	$141,545,000
1922*	131,725,000	77,270,000	208,995,000
1923	100,000,000	27,587,000	127,587,000
1924	494,250,000	279,378,000	773,628,000
1925	707,191,000	766,405,550	1,473,596,550
1926	283,685,750	544,920,230	828,605,980
1927 **	....	....	1,574,940,875
Totals	$1,855,121,750	$1,698,815,780	$5,128,898,105

*Figures for 1921 and 1922 include only publicly sold securities; figures for the subsequent years include Moody's estimates of privately placed loans as well, and European shares sold in the United States.

**Total for the year only available.

By CHARLES T. HALLINAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AMERICAN loans to Europe have continued throughout 1927 to play a most important rôle in European recovery. New York, although a beginner as a center for international loans, has steadily maintained apparently effortless supremacy. True, her grand total of $12,000,000,000 loaned abroad has not yet approached the $27,000,000,000 of British funds similarly exported, but New York, it is realized here, has been at it only six years, while London has been a world money market for the greater part of a century. New York's pace is considered remarkable.

It is true the American bond market appeared somewhat congested in June and July, but it quickly recovered. According to the United States Department of Commerce, the foreign securities publicly offered in the United States during the first 10 months reached a total surpassing the entire year 1926; namely, $1,318,700,000 against $1,318,554,000.

So far as Europe can see, there is nothing to prevent 1928 from reaching new high levels and easier terms.

British Funds Limited

There is no longer an official embargo against the export of British capital, but the funds available are still severely limited.

Of the new and carefully selected foreign loans floated in London in 1927 (excluding dominion issues), about 45 per cent has already sagged to a discount; that is, to a price below original selling price. This sagging has been due, obviously, to lack of British support.

It so happens foreign loans floated in London have to pay at the outset a tax of 2 per cent. English investors are learning they can buy dollar bonds in New York either by cable or over the counter in London, and escape that two-point tax.

The American branch banks in London are doing a roaring business in dollar bonds; the amount sold here in 1927 is estimated at $200,000,000, which is a good third of the $550,000,000 normally available for export.

European bankers were frankly scandalized at the spectacle of 36 American houses sitting on the doorstep for the recent Budapest loan, of 29 houses competing for the City of Milan loan and of the 14 who bid against each other for the Belgrade issue.

Nothing like that, it is said, could occur in the London market; for all its talk of "English individualism," the London money market is pretty nearly the acme of team-work.

As for Paris, she, who boasted before the war her foreign loans "controlled the credit of 40 countries," has quite faded from the picture.

The export of French capital is still severely frowned upon, although there is still a great deal of French capital lurking in New York in short-term loans.

Germany Recovering

Berlin, similiarly, is not the international market she used to be. Dr. Schurman, the American Ambassador, has called attention to the news Germany has so far recovered she, too, has begun to lend money abroad. But the amount is still small.

Sweden is busy buying up her own securities. Brussels, like Paris, is preoccupied with domestic needs.

Zurich and Berne are vigorous international centers, but all their loans have to be submitted to the Bank of Switzerland for approval and they face a public opinion which is jealous of the export of capital.

Amsterdam is the most important of the Continental markets. She is like London in her compactness, her conservatism and her long experience with the credit standings of governments and private enterprises.

She is like New York in that she ties no strings to her loans, and she far surpasses New York in the close economy with which she can market an issue.

No European banker believes the "American loans to Europe" are 100 per cent American. Some bankers estimate they are 75 per cent American and 25 per cent European.

Herbert Hoover recently estimated the American bankers in 1926 paid Europe $78,000,000 in interest on those European funds; this compares with the $150,000,000 interest which Europe sent to New York that year for interest on her numerous long-term loans.

Trend Toward Europe

On the whole, the tendency is for European capital to return to Europe as conditions improve. France and Belgium, it is believed, have already repatriated a great deal of their fugitive funds.

In all this business of lending money to Europe, the American who is having the profoundest personal influence is, curiously enough, not the American banker, but the American auditor!

Before New York grants a loan, it sends reliable auditors to examine the books of the would-be borrower, and these auditors have uncovered an astonishing variety of self-styled books!

Every country has its own system of bookkeeping, and some countries have two—one for the directors of the company and one for the tax-collector.

The prolonged discussions between the American auditors and the continental bookkeepers and treasurers are everywhere causing distinct upheavals in methods.

Viewed broadly, the American loans to Europe in 1927 have been constructive in character, despite the excessive competition which prevailed for a time. They have been notably productive; loans to hydro-electric enterprise, to electrical power plants, to fertilizer works and for agricultural banks have been conspicuous.

The international loan to Poland for "stabiliaztion" purposes is expected to prove profoundly useful in the reorganization of Europe.

ELECTRIC USAGE RECORDS STRIDE

New Uses Range From Railway Safety to One-Man Steel Mill

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New and greater uses of electricity have made an outstanding contribution to the progress of industry, commerce and transportation during 1927, according to a review by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Giant generators producing greater power than ever before; tiny motors performing new delicate tasks; mile-a-minute electric Diesel railroad cars, and steel mills controlled and operated by one man: these are among the engineering achievements recorded.

No longer does the railroad engineer watch the side of the track to read the block signals as his train dashes past. In the cab in front of him a battery of lights continuously reproduces the signals. If the engineer should neglect to obey any one of them, the train is automatically stopped.

What Tiny Ray Did

The tiny beam of a flashlight was thrown on a statue of Thomas Jefferson in the New York City Hall Park. This action turned on the world's largest searchlight of 1,380,000,000 candle power, which from a distance of three miles, illuminated Monticello, the famous Jefferson home.

Not all of the accomplishments of the Westinghouse engineers during the last year are as spectacular, but many of the more humble developments have resulted in great savings and improvements in industry, the report shows. Stokers of dump grate and clinker grinder types have been developed further toward burning more coal per square foot. Paper manufacturing machines capable of new records of production are included. Control apparatus to meet special conditions, including the illumination of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River were a part of the engineers' work.

For the building of the new Hell Gate station of the United Light & Power Company of New York, records in generating equipment were made. A pair of 94,000 kilovolt-ampere generators are the largest single units ever built. Owing to their structural steel design, these generators will be shipped completely wound and assembled.

Record Waterwheel Generator

A record for the largest waterwheel generator was set during the last year with the building of a 40,000 kilovolt-ampere unit for the Conowingo power development of the Susquehanna Power Company in Pennsylvania. The outside diameter of the generator of 38 feet is exceeded only by the great steam engine-driven generators built by Westinghouse two decades ago.

The record of a "mile-a-minute" electric Diesel car was made with newly developed equipment on the Canadian National Railway. It traveled 300 miles in 300 minutes, making four stops. It is powered with a lightweight Diesel motor of Scotch design, equipped with an electric generator and exciter.

The outstanding achievement of the year in the steel industry, according to the report, was the construction of the Homestead structural steel mill in which the uses of electricity were greatly expanded. Electrical operation has actually produced a better product, the Westinghouse engineers say. The operation of a 52-inch steel mill is handled in its entirety by one man.

One-Man Steel Mill

Before starting the mill, all of the required operations are "set up" on a switchboard which controls the speed and sequence of roll spacings. The entire work is then handled by the operator without leaving his seat, even to the juggling back and forth of the hot glowing steel.

The uses of electricity in aircraft have not yet approached the proportions of the application to marine and railroad use. "There is no sign that the propulsion of aircraft will ever be electric, aside from ignition," the report says, "but there is a great field of electrical adjuncts and auxiliaries, the most important, in kilowatts, probably being airport flood lighting, essential to safe night flying.

"Radio equipment is important, and will be more so—and large passenger planes will carry equipment for lighting and possibly minor heating and cooking devices, as is actually the case abroad. The main propellers, though not electrical in action, are increasingly being made by an electric factory of material developed for electric use—called 'micarta' which is both lighter and more durable than even aluminum alloys."

MEXICO SHOWS GAIN IN MINING OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—All metals except gold and antimony showed decided increases in Mexico's mining output for 1927, a complete summary of the industry reveals. Gold production, the report shows, decreased 5.96 per cent and antimony declined 34.7 per cent. Not only did the total output of the other metals increase, but the value likewise registered a decided gain.

Mexico's important position in the silver producing world was not particularly handicapped by 1927 production, for it gained 1.75 per cent. Other important minerals recorded the following increases: lead, 13.14 per cent; copper, 5.04; zinc, 23.97; arsenic, 27.03; graphite, 46.8, and mercury, 71.74 per cent. This summary is based upon an intensive study of figures supplied by both mine owners and the government figures, and is regarded as accurate. The 1927 output by kilograms was as follows: gold, 22,500; silver, 3,110,000; lead, 238,503,000; copper, 56,474,000; antimony, 1,707,000; arsenic, 8,205,000; graphite, 6,510,000; mercury, 78,000.

INVESTMENT TRUST FORMED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Organization of a general investment trust of the British type, to be financed largely by New England capital, has just been announced here by the United States Fiscal Corporation.

The company, known as the "Second Financial Investing Corporation," is to be headed by Philip B. Sawyer, Boston banker, according to the announcement. It will be governed by provisions similar to those of the Financial Investment Company of New York, Ltd., organized here in 1924 as the first general investment trust open to public participation.

STATLER HOTELS INNOVATION

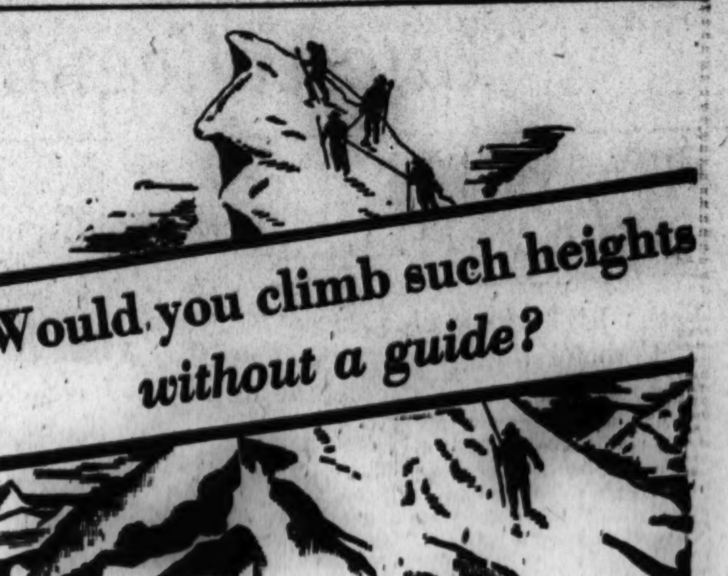
NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Statler Hotels Corp. will expend more than $1,000,000 to provide radio entertainment in each of the 7700 guest rooms of Statler hotels without charge to patrons. This is perhaps the largest single investment made in hotel industry for non-revenue producing equipment. Principal equipment has been ordered from Western Electric Co.

SEABOARD AIR LINE INCOME

Seaboard Air Line's net income for the year ended Dec. 31 is equal, after 5 per cent adjustment bond interest, to 13 cents a share on combined 373 shares of 6 per cent preferred and 238,941 shares (par $100) of 4—2 per cent preferred stock compared with $5.99 a share on 370,191 common shares in 1926.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55¼. De Beers 13⅜ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 3⅝ per cent, discount rates, short bills 4¼@4 5/16 per cent, and three months' bills 4⅛@4 3/16 per cent.



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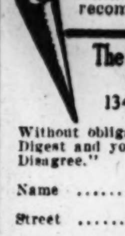
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WORLD WHEAT CROP GAINS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Estimated world wheat crop for 1927, excluding Russia and China, now stands at 3,539,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,421,000,000 bushels in 1926, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Reports to date indicate a crop in 43 countries of 3,438,000,000 bushels, compared with a 1926 crop of 3,320,000,000 bushels, an increase of 3.6 per cent. Cabled reports state harvesting in Australia is practically completed.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB IN FINAL

Earns Right to Meet Yale Club for the Class C Team Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The City Athletic Club entered the final round of the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship playoff, Monday afternoon at the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, in the same impressive fashion that it has shown in all of its recent matches, defeating the Shelton Club team, 5 matches to 2. It will meet the Yale Club team, the leader all the way through, in the final match, on a neutral court to be selected, on Feb. 14 for the championship.

This is the ninth consecutive victory for the winners. At the start of the season, their new courts had not been completed, and they dropped three out of their first four matches. But after their defeat at the hands of the Shelton Club on Nov. 21, the team was reorganized, and when their own courts were open to practice soon afterward, they settled into their stride, and before the regular schedule was completed, were tied with Harvard Club for third place, with the chance of getting into the playoff if a special match should be won from the other third place team.

They won that last Thursday, and then reversed the previous victory of the Shelton Club, by the same score, on the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club courts Monday.

It was the captain of the team, Albert Wertheim, who finally settled the issue in favor of his team. His team had won the first three matches, but the strongest members of the Shelton team were still to play, and he was pitted against Arthur G. Lanier, the better player of the twin brothers who have made such a good showing in their first season this winter. It was a hard fought battle all the way through. Lanier took the first game easily, and reached 10 in the second game well ahead of the City A. C. captain. But Wertheim tried his best to break through the varied play of the Shelton player, and captured the second game, 15—11. Lanier then ran ahead once more at the start of the third game, and led by a slight margin all the way until double figures had been reached. But after attaining to 12—11, Lanier found Wertheim impregnable, and the latter worked ahead to match point. But the struggle was not yet over, as service changed hands at least a dozen times before a final tell-tale by the twin gave Wertheim the match, and his team the chance to continue in the playoff. The summary:

Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, defeated G. T. Kaufman, Shelton Club, 15—1, 15—1.

Monroe H. Hess, City Athletic Club, defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, 15—11, 15—6.

L. A. Strasser, Shelton Club, defeated Charles B. Mergentime, City Athletic Club, 15—3, 18—7.

Fred Coughtry, Shelton Club, defeated Hamilton Adler, City Athletic Club, 16—18, 15—10, 18—17.

Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, defeated G. M. Weed Jr., Shelton Club, 15—7, 15—4.

Albert Wertheim, City Athletic Club, defeated A. G. Lanier, Shelton Club, 7—15, 15—11, 15—12.

Harvey A. Meyer, City Athletic Club, defeated Henry Lanier, Shelton Club, 17—14, 15—6.

Court Deals Hard With Rowdy Hockey

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Quebec

JUDGE LACHANCE, in passing sentence on Wilfred Dubeau, a local hockey player, convicted of assaulting a referee, declared such an attack was more serious than a common assault committed upon an ordinary individual during the course of an everyday quarrel.

Dubeau was given the alternative of a $20 fine and costs or a month in jail for attacking the official during a recent hockey match.

RALLY WINS GAME FOR NORTHWESTERN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University came from behind to defeat University of Minnesota, 25 to 22, in a "Big Ten" basketball game at Patten Gymnasium Monday night before 5000 spectators. It was the fourth victory in five starts for the winners. They had a lead of 16 to 7 at the half.

Minnesota came back with a brilliant rally to start the second half, making 11 points before Northwestern got going again. Russell Walter '30, center, starred for the winners, scoring five baskets and four free throws. His last basket gave his team the margin of victory just before the game ended. J. X. Stark '28, forward, set the scoring pace for the visitors. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN — MINNESOTA

Gleichmann, lf..........rg, Nydahl
Fisher, rf..........lg, Tanner, Hovde
Walter, c..........c, Williams, Nelson
Johnson, lg......rf, Otterness, Chapman
Marshall, rg........lf, Stark, Mackinnon

Score — Northwestern University 25, University of Minnesota 22. Goals from field—Walter 5, Fisher 2, Marshall 2, Gleichmann for Northwestern; Stark 3, Williams 2, Chapman 2, Otterness, Nydahl for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Walter 4, Gleichmann for Northwestern; Williams 2, Tanner 2 for Minnesota. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—G. S. Lowman.

WOMEN'S TOURNEY, AUG. 13 TO 18

CHICAGO (AP)—The women's western golf championship has been set for Aug. 13 to 18 over the Indian Hill Club course, Chicago. Mrs. Harry Pressler of Los Angeles is the defending champion. The date places the tourney just a week before the men's western amateur championship at the Bob o' Link Club, Chicago.

WEST WINS MEDAL ROUND

MIAMI, Fla.—Setting the pace for a record field of 106 starters, James W. West, Atlanta, Monday won the qualifying medal in the Miami Beach amateur golf championship tournament on the new La Gorce course. Chalking up a par 72, the Georgian led the big group by four strokes, the second man being the 1927 medalist, Douglas Casey of Chicago.

TIE FOR MEDALIST HONORS

BELLEAIR, Fla. (AP)—Miss Fritzie Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., and Mrs. George K. Morrow, New York, led a field of entries from 20 cities here Monday to tie for medalist honors in the qualifying round of the annual woman's January golf tournament with scores of 44—43—87.

TWO MORE DAVIS CUP ENTRIES

PARIS (AP)—The record-breaking list of entries for the 1928 Davis Cup tennis competition was increased to 30 nations Monday by the receipt of challenges from Canada in the American zone and Russian in the European zone.

Duluth Hornets' Lead Undisputed

Break Tie With Millers by 3-to-0 Victory—Winnipeg Wins Over Kansas City

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	11	7	6	39	30	29
Minneapolis	12	3	10	43	34	27
Kansas City	11	2	7	36	23	24
St. Paul	8	4	11	44	52	20
Winnipeg	7	3	15	41	64	16

GAMES THURSDAY

Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Duluth at Kansas City.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Duluth, American Hockey Association champions, showed championship form here Monday night defeating Minneapolis, 3 to 0, to take the undisputed lead in the standing. Before the game the teams had been tied for first place. The Hornets displayed a better brand of combination play and a stronger defense than the Millers. Two of their goals were scored by team work and the other on a spectacular rush by Robert Burns.

It was not until three fourths of the game had passed that a score was made. Burr Williams, Duluth left defense, took the puck from behind his own net to center ice where he passed to John Mitchell, center, the latter scoring. Midway in the final period Burns staged his rush, carrying the puck along the right boards, stickhandling around the defense, and beating Thompson from close-in. With only two minutes of play left, C. B. Jamieson, right defense, and Herbert A. Lewis, center, teamed for the final goal, passing the puck twice between them, the latter receiving it at the goal for a score. The summary:

DULUTH — MINNEAPOLIS

Goodman, Burns, lw..rw, Hill, Anderson
Lewis, Mitchell, c.....c, Welland, Stuart
Morrison, Johnson, rw
lw, Crawford, Adams
Williams, Loucks, ld........rd, Headley
Jamieson, rd.......ld, Donnelly, Benson
Turner, g..................g, Thompson

Score—Duluth 3, Minneapolis 0. Goals—Mitchell, Burns, Lewis for Duluth. Referee — Alexander Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg Maroons of the American Hockey Association looked better Monday night when they shut out the speedy Kansas City Pla-Mors 2 goals to 0. The game produced the fastest hockey seen here this season, with Maroons scoring in the second and third periods to gain victory.

Every man on the ice gave his best and at no stage did play lag. After an even first period Maroons outplayed the Pla-Mors by a wide margin in the middle session, but some spectacular work in goal by Byrne prevented the score from mounting. The only score of the period was credited to Rosario Couture, the speedy right wing of the local team, who raced along the right boards, swung in toward center, circled the defense and scored.

Maroons maintained the pressure in the final period instead of protecting their one-goal margin, and after six minutes John Gottselig and Couture combined for one of the prettiest goals seen here this season. Couture rushed along the left boards, swung a pass into center which Gottselig picked up and proceeded to beat the defense, draw out Byrne, and flip the puck into a vacant net. The summary:

WINNIPEG — KANSAS CITY

Gottselig, Sanderson, Runge, lw
rw, McCormick, Dunfield
Somers, Kelly, c.....c, Campbell, Scott
Couture, O'Meara, Brennan, rw
lw, Lessard, Munro
Townsend, Redpath, ld......rd, Seaborn
Borland, rd..................ld, McLeod
Timmins, g..........................g, Byrne

Score—Winnipeg 2, Kansas City 0. Goals—Couture and Gottselig for Winnipeg. Referee—Jack Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

GRINNELL WINS OVER IOWA STATE QUINTET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—Iowa State College strengthened its claim to the last place position in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball here Monday night by sustaining its eighth defeat out of nine tries at the hands of Grinnell College, 38 to 30. There were 32 personal fouls, 16 for each team.

Grinnell, next above Iowa State in the Conference standing, took the lead from the start of the game and never relinquished it. The score stood 30 to 15 at the half. Theodore Lovejoy '28 made five field goals and two free throws before he was put out of the game on fouls early in the second half.

GRINNELL — IOWA STATE

Peterson, lf.......rg, Klingman, Brown
Ingram, Coggeshall, rf......lg, Lamson
Davis, Wilhelm, c
c, Lande, Treadwell, Woods
Lovejoy, Schmaedecke, lg
rf, Staver, Taylor
Fail, Mark, rg.........lf, Lande, Staver

Score—Grinnell College 38, Iowa State College 30. Goals from field—Lovejoy 5, Coggeshall 3, Fail 2, Peterson, Ingram, Mark for Grinnell; Lande 6, Woods 2, Lamson 2, Taylor for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Coggeshall 3, Ingram 2, Davis 2, Lovejoy 2, Wilhelm 2, Peterson for Grinnell; Lande 2, Staver 2, Woods 2, Lamson, Taylor for Iowa State. Referee—Taylor. Umpire—Harry Hasbrook. Time—Two 20m. periods.

OREGON TO MEET OREGON STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—University of Oregon will meet Oregon State Agricultural College in swimming this winter, J. W. Benefiel, graduate manager, announced here after receiving word from Oregon State that it had reconsidered canceling the meets. W. A. Kearns, director of athletics at the State College, was appointed swimming coach for 1928, making it possible to have a team it was announced. Oregon will meet Oregon State in Corvallis, Feb. 18, and in Eugene, March 3. The first date is tentative, Benefiel stated, pending word from Stanford University and University of California regarding proposed meets with their teams. In a non-Conference meet last week, J. J. Anderson '30, dash man on the Oregon team, set a new Northwest record in the 100-yard dash and is expected to make a new Pacific coast mark this winter.

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING—Second Half

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Saskatoon	2	1	0	9	5	5
Moose Jaw	1	2	0	6	4	4
Regina	0	1	1	2	5	1

SASKATOON-MOOSE JAW TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SASKATOON, Sask.—By holding Moose Jaw to a 1-to-1 tie in a fast Prairie Hockey League game here, Monday, that went into overtime, Saskatoon maintained its leadership position in the second half of the season's schedule. Both goals were scored in the first period. Edward Graham, recent addition to the Saskatoon club, scored for Saskatoon, while Sutherland made Moose Jaw's goal on a pass from Taylor. Both Graham and Taylor are from the Chicago club of the National Hockey League.

DUNLAP COLLEGIATE TITLIST

DEL MONTE, Calif.—G. G. Dunlap '30, from University of California, southern branch, won the California intercollegiate golf championship from Allen Moser of University of Southern California, 5 and 4, on the thirty-second hole of the final match of the tournament at Del Monte.

OKLAHOMA ON ROAD TO FACE TWO OF ITS STRONGEST RIVALS

Sooners, With a Clean Record, Play Washington and Missouri During the Next Seven-Day Period in Missouri Valley Basketball Race

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Oklahoma	8	0	341	186	1.000
Missouri	6	1	261	186	.857
Oklahoma A.M.	5	3	288	293	.652
Washington	5	3	239	218	.625
Kansas State	4	4	236	235	.500
Kansas	3	4	191	220	.429
Drake	3	5	216	253	.375
Nebraska	2	5	186	207	.286
Grinnell	2	6	231	306	.250
Iowa State	1	8	280	365	.111

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Going on the road against two of the strongest rivals, University of Oklahoma is to have its hands full retaining the leadership of the basketball championship campaign in the Missouri Valley Conference this week-end. The Sooners, with a clean record of eight games won, attack Washington University, tied for third with five won and three lost, at St. Louis on Thursday. The leaders invade on Saturday the University of Missouri, second place holders with six won and one lost.

Another invasion of northern courts is undertaken by Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College of Stillwater, which recently failed in an opportunity to stop the Sooners, but looks formidable in a tie for third place. This outfit engages Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., on Friday and University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb., on Saturday.

University of Kansas faces three opponents on a three-day invasion of Iowa courts. On Thursday the Jayhawkers attack Grinnell College at Grinnell; on Friday, Iowa State College at Ames, and on Saturday, Drake University at Des Moines.

Not having had a game for nearly two weeks, the Sooners should be impatient to get back into the race. Their last victory, 41 to 21, was scored over the Oklahoma Aggies. Coach H. V. McDermott's five has not met Washington or Missouri before. If either of these teams defeat Oklahoma, they may have to score more than 40 points, if the season's record is a guide. The Sooners have set the scoring pace for the Valley, averaging 42 5-8 points per game, at the same time allowing opponents only 23 3-8 points. Oklahoma displays two of the first four high individual point makers, Victor Holt '28, forward, leading the league with 104 and Bruce Drake '29, forward, coming fourth with 84.

Washington must be given as good a chance as any to defeat the league leaders. Coach D. S. White's boys are working together effectively, as shown in their 35-to-28 victory over Kansas last week. This victory settled a dispute over fourth place, giving the Bears a tie for third. E. W. Meyer '30, took the lead in the Washington scoring as a result of six baskets made against Kansas. He now displays 73 points, with L. M. Eckert '28, guard, not far behind at 70. The team averages close to 30 points a game, allowing rivals an average of 27 points.

Taking Oklahoma on its second night away from home, the Missouri team should turn in a victory if it expects to keep good its bid for the title. Missouri averaged 33 points in its seven games, allowing rivals a fraction more than 26 points. This indicates a tight defense that will be tested by the Sooners. The only defeat encountered by the Tigers was from Nebraska in the second game of the season and they have been coming stronger right along. Coach G. R. Edwards' team is following the scoring pace of K. R. Yunker '28, forward, who is eighth in the league with 79 points and would be higher if he had played as many games as his rivals.

Defense of the Oklahoma Aggies seems to need improvement for the games with Kansas State and Nebraska. Though they have won five of their eight games, the Stillwater five has allowed opponents a total of more points. They have averaged 36 points a game and given 36 5-8 a game. A. O. Wright '30, forward, leads the Aggie point makers, showing a total of 96 for second place in the league.

Kansas State may be found formidable. On an invasion of Stillwater early this season, Coach C. W. Corsaut's outfit gave Coach J. F. Maulbetsch's boys a strenuous contest, losing only by a point, 35 to 34. Recently they won three games in a row, taking the third from Drake, 34 to 22. The Manhattan team averages close to 30 points a game, with E. J. Skradski '29, center, leading. He has scored 80 points for a tie for sixth in the league.

Though losing most of its games, Nebraska is strong enough to give the Oklahoma Aggies a surprise. Their last appearance resulted in a 37-to-26 win over Iowa State. John Brown '28, forward, is the best of the Cornhusker point makers, but his 35 leaves him away down in the list of league scorers. The leading individual scorers are as follows:

Player, position, college	Goals Fl'r	Goals Foul	T'tl
Victor Holt, c, Oklahoma	44	16	104
L. C. Lande, f, Iowa State	43	11	97
A. O. Wright, f, Okla. Aggies	42	12	96
J. W. Myers, f, Drake	28	30	86
Bruce Drake, f, Oklahoma	35	14	84
Delbert King, f, Okl. Aggies	32	16	80
E. J. Skradski, c, Kansas St.	35	10	80
K. R. Yunker, f, Missouri	32	15	79
W. J. Collins, c, Okl. Aggies	32	12	77
E. W. Meyer, c, Washington	33	7	73
R. T. Churchill, f, Okla.	33	5	71
L. M. Eckert, g, Wash.	28	14	70
H. M. Coggeshall, Grinnell	20	17	57
C. R. Thompson, f, Kansas	22	12	56
R. L. Zvacek, f, Drake	25	5	55
E. H. Mertel, f, Kansas St.	22	11	55
M. J. Staver, f, Iowa State	19	16	54
Kingsley Wientge, f, Wash.	21	10	52
Walter Jones, g, Kansas St.	17	8	42
G. W. Woods, c, Iowa State	18	7	43
Theodore Lovejoy, g, Grin'l	13	16	42

MRS. F. I. MALLORY'S TENNIS FORM GOOD

Heights Casino Tourney Off to a Fine Start

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory emerged from her retirement since the United States championship and the Wightman Cup series Monday to compete once more in the annual Heights Casino invitation indoor women's tennis tournament, and with the aid of a bye, reached the third round by a straight set victory over Mrs. Frank V. Kaltenborn of the home club, 6—2, 6—1. Mrs. Mallory was in splendid form, displaying some of the best tennis she has ever shown in the tourney, which has been one of her regular appearances for many years.

Miss Eleanor Goss, another member of the Wightman Cup team, was also advanced to the third round with the aid of a bye and a victory over one of the local players, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Goss displayed good tennis also, without exerting herself to any extent.

There was one important default, when Mrs. John B. Jessup, the former Miss Marion Zinderstein, found herself unable to come on from Wilmington, Del., at the last moment, after accepting the invitation. Miss Goss was shifted to her advanced place, and this gave a default to Mrs. David C. Mills, the Orange player.

The other leading players, Miss Alice C. Francis, Mrs. Frederick V. Roeser, Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Miss Mayme MacDonald and the Boston pair, Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. W. M. Shedden, all scored easy victories, the only match requiring three sets coming when Mrs. Wood Charske, the former Miss Penelope Davis, took the first set of her match from Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, before the latter could settle into her game. But the next two sets and the match went to Mrs. Muehl with ease, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. The summary:

HEIGHTS CASINO INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

First Round

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, defeated Mrs. Wood Charske, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Miss Barbara Brown, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. F. F. Schmitz, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. J. E. Bailey, New York, defeated Miss Jessie C. Gott, Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. DeForest Candee, New York, defeated Miss Caroma Winn, Mountain Lakes, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. David C. Mills, Orange, N. J., won from Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., by default.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mayme MacDonald, New York, defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin, New York, 6—0, 7—5.

Mrs. Frederick V. Roeser, New York, defeated Miss Grace Love, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Gertrude Dwyer, New York, won from Miss Marion Iler, New York, by default.

Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. F. St. John, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. William Seggerman, Brooklyn, won from Miss Jeannette Chappell, New York, by default.

Second Round

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. F. V. Kaltenborn, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—1.

WALKER CUP COMMITTEE

NEW YORK (AP)—Selection of the 1928 American Walker Cup team which will defend the international trophy against a British challenge this year, was put into the hands of a special committee Monday by the United States Golf Association. The committee is composed of W. D. Vanderpool of Newark, N. J., former president of the U. S. G. A., who will serve as chairman; William C. Fownes Jr., of Pittsburgh, another ex-president, and F. S. Wheeler of New York. The Walker Cup matches are scheduled at the Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill., Aug. 30 and 31.

BRUINS ENTERTAIN NEW YORK AMERICANS

The New York Americans make their second invasion of the New Boston Arena this season to play the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League encounter tonight, the game being scheduled to start at 8:30 o'clock. As on their last trip the Americans are minus full strength. Redvers C. Green, left wing, Joseph Simpson, right defenseman, and Edouard Bouchard, spare forward, are out of action for a while.

Last time Harry W. Burch and Lionel P. Conacher were unable to play, but at that the Americans won 4 to 3 in overtime when William Boucher, former Canadien and Bruin right wing, scored the winning goal. Their second meeting took place in New York and the Americans were defeated 3 to 2.

Boston is in a slump at present having won only two out of the last 10 games and, although the entire team is out playing its best, results do not seem to come. Capt. Sprague H. W. Cleghorn is to go west soon for new players to strengthen the club which may spur the Bruins to reverse their poor form tonight and down the Americans by a decisive score.

Since the Rangers are entertaining the Montreal Maroons in New York the locals, now three points behind the Rangers in the standing, need victory. If the Rangers lose and Boston wins the New oYrkers' lead will be cut to one paint. Detroit can neither gain nor lose for it is not scheduled to play until Saturday.

Due to the confinment of Manager A. H. Ross to his home, Captain Cleghorn will manage the team from the bench tonight.

LARGE FIELD WAITS FOR GOLF OPENING

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—With a new course record of 68 established by John Burke of Houston, upward of 100 professionals here for the opening of the Texas open Friday, have been assigned to flights in a heavy practice slate.

Burke was the first professional to break par in nearly a week of practice over the Willow Springs course. W. J. Mehlhorn of Pittsburgh, who held the former record with 69, two under par equaled this mark again Monday. Henry Ciuci of Stratford, Conn., also made a 69.

The tournament committee has announced that about 125 professionals and 50 amateurs were expected to enter, which would assure keen competition in the amateur-professional best-ball event Thursday. The schedule calls for 18 holes of medal play Friday and Saturday with the 36-hole championship flight Sunday.

NON-SCOUTING PLAN REJECTED

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Colleges of the New York State Intercollegiate Conference rejected a football non-scouting proposal at a meeting here Monday. Dr. Edwin Fauver of the University of Rochester, who was appointed chairman of the non-scouting committee last October, returned the committee's recommendation that scouting in conference games be abolished. Following a lengthy discussion this was voted down. It was agreed, however, that non-scouting agreements between individual institutions could be made. In effect the situation remains the same as last year. Representatives from Alfred University, University of Buffalo, Clarkson College of Technology, Hamilton College, Hobart College, Niagara University, University of Rochester and St. Lawrence University attended Monday's meeting.

GIBSON TO MANAGE SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Frank Gibson, veteran catcher, last year with the Boston National League Baseball Club and recently sold to the St. Louis Nationals will manage the San Antonio Texas League Club in 1928. President Harry Ables of the San Antonio club announced Gibson's sale was completed when no other major league club claimed him after waivers had been asked by St. Louis.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 961

By C. A. Gilberg

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 962

By M. Havel

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

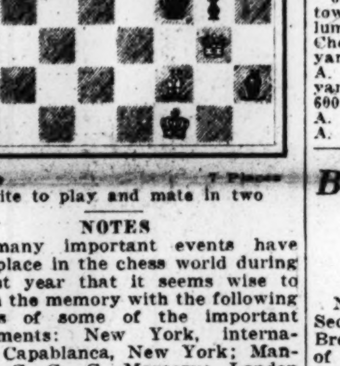
No. 959. Q-Kt3
No. 960. 1. R-R B-R
2. R-Kt7
1. ——— P-R7
2. Q-KB
Prob. Comp. G. Guidelli } K-Kt5

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

To unpin a white piece, a second white piece may be placed on the line of pin, as in the following example.

By K. Grabowski

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

So many important events have taken place in the chess world during the last year that it seems wise to freshen the memory with the following winners of some of the important tournaments: New York, international, Capablanca, New York; Manhattan C. C., G. Maroczy; London Congress, J. A. J. Drewitt, London; City of London C. C., Sir G. A. Thomas; Tunbridge Wells, Sir G. A. Thomas and F. D. Yates; London C. League, Hampstead team; Scarborough, E. Colle; Scarborough team match, Hungary; British Empire Club, Dr. S. Tartakower and A. Nimzowitsch; Imperial C. C., A. Nimzowitsch; boy champion of London, V. Kelly; ladies' world's champion, Miss Vera Menchik; Canadian champion, M. Fox; Russian champions, Bogatyrchuk and Romanovsky; Hastings, Dr. S. Tartakower; Bad Homburg, E. D. Bogoljubow; Munich, Przepiorka; Königsberg, P. S. Leonhardt; Bad Niendorf, A. Nimzowitsch and Dr. S. Tartakower; Kecskemet and the world's championship, Dr. Alexander Alekhin.

Holland defeated Belgium in their fourth match, 6—4, making the series now stand Holland 3½, Belgium ½. The score of the recent match:

HOLLAND		BELGIUM	
M. Euwe	1	E. Colle	0
G. Kroone	0	G. Kaltanowski	1
G. S. Fontein	½	I. Censer	½
H. Weenink	1	A. Tackels	0
J. H. Pannekoek	½	M. Censer	½
R. J. Loman	½	A. Louviau	½
H.V.Hartingsvelt	0	M. Vaflin	1
A. E. van Forest	1	M. Wilden	0
G. C. A. Oskam	½	O. Prils	½
———	1	———	0
Totals	6	Total	4

A. Cheron captured the French championship. The scores:

A. Cheron	7	W. Bienstock	3½
L. Pollkier	6	M. Duchamp	3
A. Fabre	4½	M. Fauque	2
R. Gaudin	4	G. Renaud	2
A. Gibaud	4		

From Kecskemet tourney:

HOLLANDISH OPENING

Nimzowitsch White	Steiner Black	Nimzowitsch White	Steiner Black
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	16 P-K4	K-B2
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	17 KKt-K2	P-KR4
3 P-QKt3	P-Q5	18 Kt-Kt3	PxP
4 B-Q3	PxP	19 PxP	Kt-B3
5 PxP	P-K4	20 Kt-B5	KtxKtP
6 PxP	Kt-Kt5	21 Kt-QR4	RxR
7 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	22 RxR	B-B
8 QxQch	KxQ	23 R-Kt	Kt-B7
9 B-K2	KtxP(K4)	24 Kt-R4	B-R4
10 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt5	25 R-B	KtxP
11 BxKt	BxB	26 Kt-QB3	Kt-Kt6
12 Kt-QB3	Kt-Q2	27 R-Kt	B-Q3
13 P-KR3	B-R4	28 K-Kt	P-KKt4
14 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	Resigns	
15 Castles	B-QB4		

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Brinckmann White	Nimzowitsch Black	Brinckmann White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	21 KR-K	Castles
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	22 Kt-B3	PxP
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 KtxKP	KtxKt
4 P-K5	KKt-K2	24 PxKt	P-Q5
5 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	25 Kt-Kt5	Q-B4
6 Kt-K2	B-R3	26 Kt-Q6	P-Q6
7 Kt-Kt3	BxB	27 QxPch	QxQ
8 KxB	P-KR4	28 KtxQ	RxP
9 B-Kt5	Q-B	29 QR-Q	QR-QB
10 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt3	30 Kt-K3	R-Q
11 P-B3	P-R5	31 Kt-B4	Kt-B4
12 Kt-K2	B-K2	32 P-R4	K-B2
13 P-KR3	BxB	33 R-K4	R-K7
14 KtxB	QKt-K2	34 R-B4	K-K3
15 K-Kt	P-KB3	35 R-Kt4	P-Q7
16 Kt-B3	Q-Q2	36 R-Kt6ch	K-B2
17 K-R2	P-QB4	37 R-Kt4	P-R3
18 P-B4	Q-B2	38 R-B4	K-K2
19 PxQP	P-B5	39 Kt-Q6	Kt-K6
20 Q-B2	PxQP	40 Resigns	

NEW MEMBER FOR WESTERN

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—James Carroll, president of the Independence Chamber of Commerce, has announced that he had received official notice that Independence had been voted a place in the Western Association next season. Financial plans for accepting the bid have been completed, Carroll said, and Independence will be represented at the meeting of the association in Joplin, Feb. 5. James Patton, former manager of the Salina Millers in the Southwestern League, will pilot the Independence team.

Many Former National and Olympic Stars Are Replaced

Daniel J. Ferris, New Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Selects All-American Track and Field Teams

NEW YORK (AP)—Talent which for the most part will form the backbone of the United States Olympic track and field team this year is lined up in the All-American team selections for 1927, made by Daniel J. Ferris of New York, new secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, and published in the 1928 edition of Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac.

The most significant feature of the selections is the replacement of many of the veteran standbys, former Olympic and national champions, by a new crop of youthful stars.

The echoing names of such track and field heroes as C. W. Paddock, Loren Murchison, M. J. McGrath, A. B. Helffrich, Ray Watson, and F. M. Taylor are absent from the list although not all of them have passed from the competitive picture, by any means. Harold M. Osborn, the veteran all-around star, remains as the best of the standing broad jumpers, but the Illinois schoolmaster is displaced in his two favorite events, the running high jump and decathlon, in both of which he holds the Olympic championships.

In their places youngsters, most of them in college, such as Karl Wildermuth, Georgetown sophomore sprinter; L. P. Ross and Sabin W. Carr of Yale, R. M. Conger of Iowa State College, John A. Gibson of Fordham, Herman Phillips of Butler and Anton B. Burg of Chicago have stepped to the front.

The shake-up does not extend to the distance runners, however, where William Ritola, the remarkable Finnish-American, tops the list. Ritola is awarded four places by Ferris, more than any other athlete on the all-American list. The sturdy Finn retains the leadership in the 10-mile run, two-mile steeplechase and cross-country run in addition to gaining a new position as the best of the six-mile runners.

R. M. Conger, Iowa State star, is the one-mile selection only because Lloyd Hahn, recognized king of milers, did not defend his title in the National A. A. U. title meet. Hahn gets into the list at 1000 yards.

The task of making the 1927 selections was handled by Ferris for the first time. He continued the job begun by James E. Sullivan and continued for the past 13 years by Frederick W. Rubien, who retired from office in the A. A. U. last November.

The complete all-American selections, together with all-college and all-scholastic choices, follow:

ALL-AMERICAN ATHLETIC TEAM

60 Yards, Karl Wildermuth, Georgetown; 75 yards, Robert McAllister, Columbus Council, K. of C.; 100 yards, Chester Bowman, Newark, A. C.; 220 yards, Charles E. Borah, Hollywood A. C.; 300 yards, L. P. Ross, Yale; 440 yards, Herman Phillips, Illinois A. C.; 600 yards, George J. Leness, New York A. C.; 880 yards, Ray Watson, Illinois A. C.; 1000 yards, Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A.; one mile, Ray M. Conger, Illinois A. C.; two miles, William Goodwin, New York A. C.; three miles, Leo Lermond, Boston A. A.; six miles, William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C.; 10 miles, William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C.; 15 miles, A. R. Michelsen, Cygnet A. C.; two-mile steeplechase, William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C.; cross-country, William Ritola, Finnish-American A. C.; Marathon, C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post, A. L.; 70-yard hurdles, G. P. Guthrie, Illinois A. C.; 120-yard hurdles, C. D. Werner, Illinois A. C.; 220-yard hurdles, C. D. Werner, Illinois A. C.; 220-yard hurdles, Robert Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C.; 440-yard hurdles, John A. Gibson, Bloomfield (N. J.) Lyceum; one-mile walk, William Plant, Morningside A. C.; three-mile walk, Harry Hinkel, New York A. C.; seven-mile walk, Harry Hinkel, New York A. C.; standing broad jump, H. M. Osborn, Illinois A. C.; running broad jump, De Hart Hubbard, Cincinnati, O.; standing high jump, Hans Hedberg, Chicago A. A.; running high jump, A. B. Burg, University of Chicago; running hop, step, jump, Levi Casey, Los Angeles A. C.; pole vault, S. W. Carr, Yale; 16-pound shot, John Kuck, Kansas City A. C.; 56-pound weight, P. J. McDonald, New York A. C.; 16-pound hammer, J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club; discus, C. P. Hoffman, Olympic Club; javelin, Charles Harlow, Hollywood A. C.; pentathlon, H. F. Flippen, Newark A. C.; decathlon, F. V. Elkins, University of Nebraska.

ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE TEAM

100-yards, Charles E. Borah, University of Southern California; 220-yards, F. P. Alderman, Michigan Agricultural College; 440-yards, Herman Phillips, Butler University; 880-yards, Oliver Proudlock, Syracuse University; one-mile, R. M. Conger, Iowa State College; two-miles, C. R. Payne, University of Pennsylvania; cross-country, W. J. Cox, Pennsylvania State College; 120-yard hurdles, E. M. Wells, Dartmouth College; 220-yard hurdles, H. G. Steinbrenner, M. I. T.; 440-yard hurdles, J. A. Gibson, Fordham University; running broad jump, Edward B. Hamm, Georgia School of Technology; running high jump, Anton B. Burg, University of Chicago; hop, step, jump, Homer Martin, William Jewell College; pole vault, S. W. Carr, Yale University; 16-pound shot, D. R. Lyon, University of Illinois; discus throw, C. P. Hoffman, Stanford University; 16-pound hammer, M. M. Ide, Pennsylvania State College; javelin throw, C. B. Hines, Georgetown University; decathlon, Vernon Kennedy, Central Missouri Teachers' College.

ALL-AMERICAN SCHOLASTIC TEAM

100 yards, Frank Wykoff, Glendale (Calif.) H. S.; 220 yards, E. Tolan, Cass H. S., Detroit; 440 yards, Earl Flint, Kingfisher (Okla.) H. S.; 880 yards, Bernard McCafferty, Seton Hall Preparatory School; one mile, William McNiff, West Philadelphia Catholic H. S.; two miles, Richard Detweiler, State College (Pa.) H. S.; cross-country, Corydon Jordan, Hebron Academy, Me.; 120-yard hurdles, Jed Welsh, Pasadena (Calif.) H. S.; 220-yard hurdles, E. Beatty, Detroit Northeastern H. S.; running high jump, Rufus Cole, Ewing (Ill.) H. S.; running broad jump, Frank Wykoff, Glendale (Calif.) H. S.; pole vault, Thomas Warne, Kokomo (Ind.) H. S.; 12-pound shot, John Kilcullen, Manhattan Preparatory School; 12-pound hammer, Frank Connors, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; discus, F. E. Weicker, Phillips Andover Academy; javelin, John De Mers, Sandpoint (Ida.) H. S.

Breckinridge to Captain Fencers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A former Assistant-Secretary of War, the Hon. Henry Breckinridge, will guide the destinies of the 1928 Olympic fencing team from the United States. He was elected captain of the fencers at a meeting of the board of governors.

Although the selection of those making the trip to the Olympic Games will not be made until the spring, a large list of Olympic aspirants has been designated to train for the team. They are as follows:

In foils—Col. Henry Breckinridge, Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N.; Lieut. L. Doughty, U. S. N.; Messrs. Leo Nunes, Joseph Levis, Rene Peroy, Dernell Every, F. B. O'Connor, H. E. Twyeffort, George Pardigon, F. A. Tetaz, G. H. Breed, Fernando Chardon, G. J. Cetrulo, Denis Bencoe, E. L. Lane, E. H. Lane, C. C. Shears.

In duelling swords—Col. Henry Breckinridge, Maj. H. M. Rayner, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. C. Calnan, U. S. N.; Dr. A. B. Milner, Messrs. Pieter Mijer, W. H. Russell, Leo Nunes, A. S. Lyon, R. D. Elwell, Fernand Bardiani, Marcel Pasche, J. C. Schaeffer, C. J. Shearn Jr., F. G. Scovel, C. V. Webb, D. Waldhaus, A. P. Walker Jr.

In sabers—Lieut. C. D. Headlee, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. C. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Dr. J. E. Gignoux, Messrs. A. S. Lyon, Hudson Budd, Nikolas Muray, B. A. de Nagey, H. M. Van Buskirk, S. V. de Bencze, E. S. Acel, Arthur Muray, J. B. Parker, Leo Nunes, Warren Dow, J. R. Huffman, C. R. McPherson, Albert Strauss, L. M. Schoonmaker, B. M. Simpson, F. H. Goodfellow.

The selection of the team to participate will not be limited to those designated, but the records of others as they appear in the competitions during the balance of the season will be given due consideration. The exact number of fencers to be taken for participation in the 1928 Olympic Games has not yet been finally determined by the American Olympic Committee.

ST. VALENTINE'S GOLF TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., led in a field of 78 golfers here Monday in the qualifying round of the twenty-fourth annual St. Valentine's tournament. Blue took the medal on the No. 2 course with a fine card of 35—41—76. The size of the field was exceptional for this tournament. Robert L. Wintringer of Steubenville, O., was second with 41—38—79, and F. A. Chalfont of Garden City G. C. third with 38—42—80.

RUN FAST HALF-MILE RELAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn—A team of Yale sophomores unofficially broke the world's indoor half-mile relay race record Monday on the track of the cage. G. P. Clayson Jr. of Evanston, Ill., C. H. Engle of Youngstown, O., S. W. Smith of Rochester, and B. L. Thompson of Kansas City ran the 880 yards in 1m. 34 1-5s. The record is 1m. 35 2-5s. made by the Xavier A. A. in 1912. The Yale track is 220 yards in length. Each man ran one lap.

HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK—The United States one-wall singles handball championship will be held at the Crescent A. C. on March 3, according to an announcement from Murray Vernon, chairman of the handball committee. The tournament probably will continue for a week. Entries may be made at the Amateur Athletic Union, 305 Broadway, or at the Crescent A. C. in Brooklyn.

MAY BID FOR OLYMPICS

GENEVA, Switz. (AP) — The winter sports of the 1932 Olympic Games may be held at Lake Placid, N. Y. Godfrey Dewey, vice-president of the Lake Placid Club, en route to the games now being held at St. Moritz, announced that the club was considering the advisability of extending an invitation to the Olympic committee to hold the 1932 games there.

BROWN CUP TEAM CANDIDATE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Wray D. Brown of St. Louis, Missouri Valley tennis champion, has received a letter from Charles S. Garland of New York, chairman of the Davis Cup selection committee, advising him of his designation as one of the players to try out for the United States cup team.

HOCKEY NOTES

RUSSELL STANLEY, formerly manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, who has been replaced by the veteran goalie, Hugh Lehman, is now on a scouting trip in the Prairie Hockey League for the Chicago team. He viewed the Saskatoon-Moose Jaw game Monday but refused to say whether he intends to take players back with him or not.

Reports have it that when Sylvester Acaster, new center purchased by Kitchener from Saskatoon, arrives, that a deal for Victor M. Ripley will be completed between the Kitchener and Chicago clubs. The Black Hawks believe Ripley will provide scoring punch to their revamped team.

Manager Arthur H. Ross and President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Bruins are not satitsfied that their club is strong enough for the final drive this season and are sending Capt. Sprague H. W. Cleghorn west to view the American Hockey Association games and look for material. Cleghorn will also see what can be done about securing Ralph Weiland, Minneapolis center, who has been purchased by the Bruins but whose delivery was to be delayed until next season.

Herbert A. Mitchell, manager of the Windsor hockey team in the Canadian Professional Hockey League has announced the purchase of Percy Mitchell, center from the St. Paul Club of the American Hockey Association.

Exception, however, might be taken to the report in the same story that the Canadian Professional League is better because of the fact that a player released from one league makes good in another. This often happens, as in the case of Victor M. Ripley, supposedly the leading center of the Canadian Professional League, who was released or let go from the Minneapolis club of the American Hockey Association to Kitchener because he did not stand out in the A. H. A. Michael Brophy, let out from the Toronto Ravinas of the Canadian Professional League to Providence, has fitted in nicely in the Reds' lineup, but he is far from being a star here.

Sylvio Mantha, Canadien defenseman, may be given a trial at second base with the new Montreal International League baseball team.

Rolland Beaudry, new Philadelphia Arrow goalie, played for University of Montreal in the Senior Quebec Amateur Hockey Association. His goal tending ability is rated good although erratic.

Frank Shields, defenseman in the Ottawa City League, has been signed by the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League. Shields is playing wing for New Haven.

HOPPE TIES HALL FOR LEAD

NEW YORK (AP)—W. F. Hoppe tied Allen Hall for the leadership in the American League three-cushion billiard tournament Monday night by defeating Harry Wakefield while Hall fell before John Layton. Hoppe vanquished Wakefield by 50 to 30 in 55 innings, each scoring a high run of six. Layton toppled Hall by 50 to 31 in 52 innings, Layton registering a high string of seven to four for Hall. Hoppe and Hall now stand even with 21 games won and eight lost. Alfred De Oro triumphed over August Kieckhefer, 50 to 43, in 47 innings, De Oro running a string of seven to six for his rival. In the fourth match of the evening, Clarence Jackson defeated Otto Reiselt 50 to 40 in 54 innings. Jackson had a high run of seven and Reiselt three.

GIANTS SIGN FOUR RECRUITS

NEW YORK (AP)—Four recruit pitchers have signed contracts with the New York National League Baseball Club for the 1928 drive, Secretary J. J. Tierney has announced. They are Chester Nichols, drafted from the Jersey City International last fall, Arthur Johnson, a southpaw from Newark, and Henry T. Boney and Ned S. Porter, former stars at the University of Florida. Boney and Porter have had tryouts with the Giants. Boney was sent to Newark last season and Porter to Birmingham.

GOWDY TO COACH AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Appointment of H. M. Gowdy, former National League veteran, to be baseball coach at Amherst College for the month of February, was announced Monday. Gowdy, who will work with the Amherst pitchers and catchers, is restricted to one month because of his engagements with the American Association.

LATERAL PASS IS IN DISFAVOR

Eastern Coaches Recommend That It Be Dropped From the Rules

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP) — Eastern football coaches and officials at a round-table discussion here Monday night expressed disapproval of the lateral pass and agreed unanimously that representatives of the eastern section should go before the football rules committee with the recommendation that the play be dropped and the passing game revert to the status of 1926.

Coach W. W. Roper of Princeton, eastern section member of the rules committee, was chairman of the meeting. While unanimous against the lateral pass, sentiment was just as strong in favor of keeping the goal posts back of the line, the opinion being that setting them back 10 yards made no material difference.

Game officials were urged to enforce the rule covering the screened pass, it being pointed out that flagrant violations were now practiced. It was recommended that officials be authorized to inflict penalties for such violations.

Gilmour Dobie, Cornell coach, would include in the rule on clipping that clipping from the side as well as from behind be penalized. Roper and Coach Hugo Bezdek of Pennsylvania State College were in favor of abolishing the point after touchdown, but this proposal did not meet with general approval. Officials at the meeting were in favor of a mechanical device that would make possible the accurate placing of the linesman's stick at the point of first down. Fred W. Murphy of Yale also was among those present at the meeting.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR MILLROSE A. A.

To Make Customary Donation to U. S. Olympic Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Millrose Athletic Association had one of its most successful athletic seasons during 1927, according to its annual report. Over 300 prizes were won by athletes representing the club. The relay team made an impressive record, scoring 22 victories in 27 starts and taking second place in the other five meets. A new Canadian record was made by the relay team with the time of 3m. 21s. at Toronto. Boston Athletic Association held the old record.

High scoring honors went to Victor J. Bieslakiewicz who made a total of 82½ points, leading Olaf Strand, who scored 78½ points. Frank Titterton, captain of the team, was third in the list with 52 points. Points were allotted on the basis of five for first, three for second and one for third. Relay points were divided 1¼ per man.

John G. Anderson, president of the Millrose A. A., announced that the Millrose custom of making a donation to the American Olympic Games fund in Olympic years would be carried out this year. Melvin W. Sheppard, coach of the relay runners, was given a vote of congratulations on the showing of his charges.

Other notable records achieved by the association were the winning of the metropolitan and United States cross-country team championships and the winning of the point trophy in the Long Beach and Port Chester Marathons.

LACOSTE SAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES

PARIS (AP)—J. Rene Lacoste, world's tennis champion, who has deserted the courts for business, will leave for New York tomorrow aboard the steamship Berengaria. He will welcome Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrix, French aviators on their arrival from Mexico City in their tour which will carry them to the United States.

Lacoste's father is president of the Hispano-Suiza Automobile Company, the motor of which is used in the French plane Nungesser-Coli which Costes and Lebrix are flying.

While Lacoste has not been as active as usual during the winter playing season, because of his business interests, it is understood he will devote more time to the game when the outdoor campaign opens, preparing himself for a part in France's defense of the Davis Cup as well as play in the big continental and British tournaments.

Lacoste has been a participant within the last few years in the American indoor as well as outdoor championships, winning both tournaments, but he does not plan to enter the 1928 indoor title event at New York in March.

PENN CREW WORKS OUT INDOORS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—For the first time in the history of University of Pennsylvania crews, rowing candidates went to work Monday on an indoor water machine. "On the water at last," said Russell S. Callow, the new coach of Pacific coast and Poughkeepsie fame, as his varsity candidates reported at the Weightman Hall swimming tank. He brought out his 150-pound crew first, and after the lightweights had rowed for about half an hour, the bigger oarsmen took their places.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Northwestern, 25, Minnesota 22.
Iowa, 30, Creighton 26.
Maryland 31, Stevens 24.
Central 30, Graceland 24.
Carlton 35, Cornell 22
Georgetown 34, Bucknell 29.
Valparaiso 22, North Central 21.
Grinnell 38, Ames 30.
South Dakota 29, N. D. State 15.

EXPECTS JONES WILL BE LEADER

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, four times captain of the American Walker Golf Cup Team, says his game is so poor that he does not even expect to get on this year's team, to say nothing of the captaincy. He said he believed R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta would be selected to lead this year's team.

TENNIS MEET FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Official sanction has been given for a tennis exhibition by the United States' ranking stars at the annual meeting here Feb. 10-11 of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. It will be the first time the United States Lawn Tennis Association ever has held its convention in a western city.

HAKES WINS FOR THIRD TIME

PALM BEACH, Fla.—For the third year in succession, Albert R. Hakes, Choate School student from New York, won the qualifying medal play in the President's Cup golf tournament over the exclusive Everglades Club 9-hole layout here. He showed the way by a scant stroke with his score of 34—41—75.

RECORD CLAIMED IN SKIING

IRONWOOD, Mich. (AP)—What local ski officials believe is a world's record for boy ski riders was made Sunday by Walfred Rhenlund, 17-year-old high school senior, with a standing jump of 150 feet.

RADIO

Miniature Motor Runs on Energy Taken from Air

"Old Man Static," Nuisance of All Radio Listeners, Proves to Be of Use After All

Great interest will doubtlessly be manifested in the developments discussed in this article. Naturally, experimenters will want to try one of these motors. We have no details at present, but will make an effort to obtain from Mr. Jenkins some data that might prove useful.

By S. R. WINTERS

C. F. Jenkins, reputed inventor of the motion-picture projecting machine and means for sending and receiving photographs and motion pictures by radio, refuses to accept the popular conception that radio is an exclusive service to the ear. Having demonstrated that electromagnetic waves can render a service to the eye as well — through pictures, maps, sketches, etc., by radio—this internationally known inventor proposes to extract power from the air by instruments similar to those employed in radio reception. He has designed a miniature motor that operates exclusively by energy collected by the usual radio antenna and ground.

"Give me an Eiffel tower or a 1000-foot radio mast and I will take sufficient energy from the atmosphere to send a beam of energy from Washington to San Francisco or I can duplicate the experience of Guglielmo Marconi in flashing radio beams across the Atlantic Ocean," Mr. Jenkins enthusiastically told a correspondent of this newspaper in an exclusive interview.

"Radio," declares this Washington natural scientist, "is not merely a service to the eye, as the popular notion would have it, but a means of transmitting impulses or energy over distances, without wires. I have repeatedly demonstrated the feasibility of sending maps, photographs, and motion pictures by radio and as soon as I have completed this project I propose to build a motor of considerable size for the purpose of taking appreciable amounts of energy from the air."

This revolutionary scheme, as fantastical as it may seem, is not merely a visionary proposal of Mr. Jenkins. In reality, he has already achieved far-reaching results on a small scale —operating a tiny motor exclusively by means of radio energy and static extracted from the atmosphere.

This radio-operated motor resembles a spider-web tuning coil and the rotor-element revolves when the device is connected to the conventional radio antenna and ground. Its speed varies with the condition of the atmosphere—for example, when the air is charged with static the motor runs at a relatively great speed.

At intervals, for more than a decade, Mr. Jenkins has been experimenting with miniature motors as a means of utilizing the hitherto useless energy in the atmosphere. These tests have received added impetus and fresh significance recently in the light of conclusions of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Capt. J. P. Ault, on his cruise around the world on the non-magnetic ship Carnegie, discovered that at every elevation there existed between that elevation and the ground a definite electric potential. For the sake of illustration, we will assume that a 6-foot man has a potential of 110 volts! The Carnegie Institution of Washington, in the course of tests on its non-magnetic ship, found that the potential varied with different elevations from the ground and in general the higher the altitude the greater the potential.

This significant conclusion when coupled with his own laboratory tests covering a period of years prompted Mr. Jenkins to predict the possibilities of taking sufficient energy from the atmosphere to shoot a beam of energy across the continent, if the antenna towers or system for collecting the energy is elevated to a relatively great height. At his laboratories, 1519 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., Mr. Jenkins has experimentally introduced the miniature radio-operated motor shown in the accompanying illustration.

As soon as he completes other experiments in progress he proposes to build a large motor and connect it to a tall radio tower, fully anticipating the achievement of taking from the atmosphere useful amounts of energy.

The pretentious radio-operated motor of Mr. Jenkins will duplicate the features of the miniature model. The latter, which the writer likens to a spider-web tuning coil, has rotor and stator elements, very similar to our radio tuning devices. Then, too, in other particulars it partakes of the characteristics of a motor—with its brushes, armatures, etc. The important thing is that it works, never ceasing motion when in contact with the atmosphere.

The radio fan possessing one of these radio or static motors can conduct interesting experiments. When tiring of music and speech from his radio receiver, it is only necessary to disconnect the latter and connect the antenna and ground to the motor and the rotor unit immediately begins to spin around, the speed varying with the condition of the atmosphere. All of which prompts the inquiry, "Is the age of radio power in the offing?"

Here Is the Static Motor!



This Shows the Small Electric Motor Which Runs on the Theory of a Difference of Potential Between the Antenna and Ground System. The Inventor Claims That This Can Be Worked Out on a Much Larger Scale.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WLOE, Boston, Mass. (1240kc-241m)
6:50 p. m.—News.
7 Franklin Collier, cartoonist.
7:15 Earle L. Alpine, baritone; Alberta B. Derry, accompanist.
7:30 Anne Sullivan, soprano.
7:45 Loew's State concert orchestra.
8 Franklin Q. McManus, basso; Dorothy Hamer, accompanist.
8:30 Ed Holmes, Scottish dulcimerist; Tom McCartney, accordionist.
9 Arthur Grenier, baritone; Helen Dooley, accompanist.
9:30 Philharmonic Quartet.
10 Loew's Variety Hour.
11 News.
11:10 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.
12 Organ recital by Birge Peterson.
12:45 a. m.—Waltham time.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Loew's Orpheum Theater program.
11 Martha Lee Women's Club.
11:40 News.
11:50 Brunswick program.
1 p. m.—Waltham time.

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-288m)
6:15 p. m.—New England Boy Scout night.
7 News; financial summary.
7:15 Stanley's Old Timers.
7:45 Leo J. Dreyer and his orchestra.
8:30 Notre Dame Quartet.
9 May Black Wells, contralto and pianist; Elsie Chase, pianist.
9:15 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise Adams, pianist.
9:30 Sports review.
9:45 Ceil and Bobbie, popular songs.
10 Yoeng's Kenmore orchestra.
11 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900kc-333m)
6:10 p. m.—Time and weather.
6:11 Bert Dolan and his recording orchestra.
6:30 "Heating Your Home."
6:35 Bert Dolan's orchestra.
7 Vincent A. Breglio and his solo orchestra.
7:15 Capt. Percy Redfern Creed, "George Washington, Sportsman and Athlete."
7:30 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
8 WJZ, Stromberg-Carlson program.
9 Traveler Shoe Travellers.
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 Chet Frost and his Bostonians.
10:45 Time and weather.

Tomorrow
11 a. m.—Organ recital by Manuel de Haan.
11:30 Marcia Ray.
11:35 Continuation of organ recital.
11:45 "Antiques" by Elizabeth Dean.
12 Jamie Johnson's orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—WJZ, Lombardy Hotel music.
1 Time and weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (650kc-461m)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.
5 Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders guide.
6 The Juvenile Smilers.
6:30 Jersey Jicc-Jacs.
7 Time; weather.
7:05 I-Car-De Chefs.
7:50 Chicago Civic Opera Company presents Massenet's "Sapho."
11 News.
11:10 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
11:40 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News summary.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11 Petite Symphonie, Will Dodge, conductor.
11:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11:58 Time Signals and weather.
12:01 p. m. News.
12:05 Shepard Colonial Luncheon Concert.
12:15 Noon service from King's Chapel.
1 Luncheon concert.
1:30 Del Castillo at the organ.
2 News.
2:05 Boston Information Service.
3:30 "The Dandies of Yesterday."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (590kc-508m)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Helen J. Stone, authoress.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.
6:30 Y. M. C. A. talk.
6:35 News.
6:43 Highway bulletin.
6:45 Big Brother Club; Musical Instrument Family.
7:30 Oh Boy program.
7:50 Willard de Lue.
8 WEAF, Seiberling Singers.
8:30 The Pilgrims.
9 WEAF, Howard time; Eveready Hour; London String Quartet.
10:30 "Cruising the Air."
10:35 News.
10:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Radio forecast and weather.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—Steinert Morning Musicale.
8:20 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
10 Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 Caroline Cabot.
11 WEAF, Betty Crocker.
11:15 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
12:40 Produce market report.
2:15 Rev. Harvey J. Moore, "The Radio Pastor." Persis Blake Kempton, contralto.
3 Strolling Players.

WBSO, Wellesley, Mass. (780kc-384m)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer service, poetry; Scripture; address.
12 Midnight Ministry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (820kc-366m)
7 p. m.—From WEAF.
7:30 News.
8 From WEAF.
10:30 From WEAF.
11 News.
11:10 From WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580kc-517m)
6:30 to 7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
7:30 Bancroft Dance Orchestra.
8 From WEAF.
8:30 Studio program.
9 WTAG Little Symphony.
10:30 News.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (630kc-484m)
7 to 8:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Hampton Jubilee Singers.
9 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560kc-535m)
6:30 to 7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
7:30 Trinity College Dialogue.
8 From WEAF.
8:30 Piano Caper.
9 Manning-Bowman Concert.
9:30 Coombs Bouquet.
10:30 Club Worthy Orchestra.
11 Time; news; weather.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990kc-303m)
7 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF.
11:30 Lafayette Frolics.

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160kc-259m)
7:30 p. m.—From WGY.
8 Studio program.
8:10 Helen Cunningham, pianist.
8:30 Leiter Brothers' period.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—From WGY.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790kc-380m)
7:30 p. m.—Madrigal Mixed Quartet.
8 to 10 From WEAF.
10:30 From WEAF.
11:30 Homesteaders Orchestra.
12 to 1 a. m.—Shea's Buffalo Symphony Orchestra.

WGBS, New York (860kc-349m)
8 p. m.—Oliver M. Saylor.
8:15 Woolford and Mathias, songs.
8:35 New Jersey Audubon Society program.
9 Evangelistic Mixed Quartet.
9:20 William Chosnyk, violinist.
9:30 Frank Johnson and the Girl Friend.
9:45 William Chosnyk, violinist.

WMCA, New York (810kc-370m)
8 p. m.—Joe Segal's orchestra.
8:30 Studio program.
9 Fortway Theater program.
10 Fordham Gardens orchestra.
10:30 Joe Ward's orchestra.
11 Ernie Golden's orchestra.

WJZ, New York. (660kc-454m)
7 p. m.—Longines time; Frank Dole, "Police Dogs."
7:15 Frank Anderson, baritone.
7:30 Smalle and Robertson, songs.
8 Stromberg-Carlson Hour.
9 The Headliners; variety musicale.
9:30 The Torrid Tots; Longines time.
10:30 Sven von Hallberg, guitarist.
11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York. (610kc-492m)
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria music.
7 Voters' Service.
7:30 National Musicalities.
7:50 "War time soldier stories," Gen. D. C. Shanks.
8 Seiberling Singers.
8:30 Sealy Air Weavers.
9 Howard time; Eveready Hour; London String Quartet.
10:30 Rolfe's Palais D'Or Orchestra.
11 Janssen's Hofbrau Orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710kc-422m)
7 p. m.—Shelton Ensemble.
7:30 Hale Byers orchestra.
8 "Main Street Sketches."
8:45 New York University program.
9 "Musical Milestones"; chamber music.
10 Lambert orchestra.
11 News; weather; Premier Dance Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City. (1100kc-273m)
7:05 p. m.—Shelbourne Concert.
7:45 Playground Highlights.
8 Casino Dinner Dance.
8:15 Board of Education concert.
9:45 Novelty program.
10:30 Studio concert; Harmony Quartette.
11 Casino Dance Orchestra.
11:30 Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (950kc-316m)
7:30 p. m.—The Haller Bakers.
8 to 11 From WJZ.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (860kc-349m)
10 p. m.—Emo's weekly movie talk.
10:30 Art Coogan and his orchestra.
11 Kentner's El Patio Orchestra.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1050kc-285m)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—From WJZ.
9 WBAL Ensemble; Walter Linthicum, baritone.
10 The Marylanders.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (640kc-469m)
7 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF.
10:30 New Madrillon Orchestra.

CITY PEDDLES PENCILS

STRASBOURG, France (AP)—This city has turned pencil peddler to raise 1,000,000 francs for a cathedral organ. When the Germans ran short of ammunition materials during the war they took out the 2200 pipes from the big organ here and used them for shells. It is to replace these that the city is raising an organ fund. A card of 10 pencils is sent to a prospect who is asked to buy them for 15 francs.

Loftin-White Details on Resistances Given

AN INTERESTING audio amplifier and detector unit was described in our issue of Jan. 9 and at that time Messrs. Loftin and White did not deem it advisable to release the values of these resistances. They have since sent them to this department. The values are as follows:

R1 2 megohms
R2 3/4 megohms
R3 4 megohms
R4 ¼ megohms

These inventors state that this particular combination gives optimum results out of a large number of combinations tried, although combinations ranging as low as 100,000 to 200,000 ohms have proved quite successful. In the text the tube VT4 was given as a UX 200 when it should have been listed as a UX 199 or CX 299.

Sunset Stories

The Public Baths

"WHERE are you off to in such a hurry?" said Mrs. Spuggy to Mrs. Sparrow.

"Well, my dear, I was out in that dreadful fog yesterday, and you should have seen the state my feathers were in! So I came out to find a bathing place and I have found the most beautiful open-air bath in a garden up the road. It stands quite high from the paving stones so that we cannot be bothered by dogs, and they have put an imitation bird on the edge to show that it is really meant for us to use—so very thoughtful of them! I must go and have another dip as my feathers should look extra fine for Mrs. Starling's tea party."

"Then I think I will come with you; I was going to try this puddle, but the bath sounds cleaner."

And away flew the two birds to the garden up the road.

The arrival of the new bath had caused great excitement among the birds, for you may be sure the news had spread very quickly, and when our two friends flew into the garden they found a queue of birds sitting on the telegraph wire, waiting their turn for a splash.

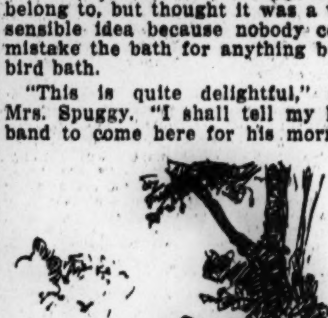
"If all these birds are as dirty as I am," said Mrs. Spuggy, "the water will be quite as bad as that puddle I had thought of trying."

"Just look at the way young Mr. Starling is splashing the water about! There won't be any left by the time our turn comes," said Mrs. Sparrow.

Just then, however, the manager of the bath came out of her house with a brush and a jug of clean water. She brushed out the bath and emptied the fresh water out of her jug; then she moved away to the seat and watched Mrs. Sparrow and Mrs. Spuggy have a splendid splash.

They could not decide which family the imitation bird was supposed to belong to, but thought it was a very sensible idea because nobody could mistake the bath for anything but a bird bath.

"This is quite delightful," said Mrs. Spuggy. "I shall tell my husband to come here for his morning



"She Moved Away to the Seat, and Watched Mrs. Sparrow and Mrs. Spuggy Have a Splendid Splash."

dip. I never felt he was really clean when he bathed in the dog-bowl. He was interrupted so often and must have forgotten which feathers he had washed and which he hadn't."

Then the two birds flew off, one to her party, the other to tell her husband the latest news.

The bath has become so popular that the manager is kept busy with her brush and jug of clean water, especially after fogs, and she has noticed that Mrs. Sparrow and Mrs. Spuggy or some of their family are nearly always first!

NATIONAL

B—POWER SUPPLY—TYPE 7180



National B, Type 7180. An oversize Power Unit, built with Liberal Factors of Safety.

The Permanent Solution of the "B" Question

THIS FINE UNIT:

1. Will operate the largest set with ample voltages.
2. Does not cause "motorboating."
3. Supplies variable voltages for best operation but protects tubes and set against excessive and harmful voltages.
4. Made to stand up and to last.

One user says: "NO HUM! NO MOTORBOATING—JUST A REAL GOOD 'FOOL-PROOF' 'B' POWER SUPPLY."

Licensed under Patents of Radio Corporation of America and Associated Companies

Write for Catalog CS-124.

National Company, Inc., W. A. Ready, Pres., Malden, Mass.

IN THE SHIP LANES

TOTAL exports and imports through United States ports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, totaled 113,439,000 long tons, according to complete reports compiled by the United States Shipping Board. The imports amounted to 42,408,000 tons and the exports to 71,031,000 tons.

Of the grand total, approximately 9,000,000 tons was handled in ships of the United States Shipping Board, or, roughly, 8 per cent. Independent American ships carried 31,500,000 tons more, or approximately 28 per cent of the traffic, British ships carried in the vicinity of 35 per cent of the total American import and export traffic and the remainder was moved by other foreign ships.

It is notable that American ships carried more than one-third of the foreign business of the United States, as comments made in the last two years dealing with the need of an American merchant marine have been predicated upon the fact that only one-third of the overseas traffic was handled in ships of United States registry. The increased tonnage is thought to be due to the increase in export coal from the ports in Hampton Roads, occasioned by the British coal strike.

Imports in American Ships

Imports always exceed exports, in the ratios of goods handled in American ships. For 1927 fiscal year, the total imports (which were 42,000,000) moved in almost equal proportion as between American and foreign flag ships, the former handling slightly more than 21,000,000 tons and the foreign ships the remainder. Of the exports, only 19,000,000 tons, out of a total of 71,000,000, moved in American bottoms. More than half the total foreign business moved through the North Atlantic ports.

Passenger Traffic

Total passengers handled in and out of United States ports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to 1,757,000 passengers, divided, 959,000 inbound and 798,000 outbound. Without segregating these into the districts and destinations reported by the Shipping Board, it is timely to note that one-half of this business moved through North Atlantic ports en route to and from Europe. The intercoastal traffic showed a slight upward movement to 14,000, it being thought that this traffic will increase sharply in the future.

Tourist Rates Increased

In accordance with the conference agreement, rates in tourist third cabin on the various lines are being revised upward, several new rate-sheets having appeared recently in which the round trip rate in tourist third is in the vicinity of $200, depending upon the type and speed of the ship. The steamship lines contend that the former rates were not entirely compensatory, a view which is reminiscent of the railroad practices where passenger rates were gradually increased, after a tourist traffic had been developed, until they reached a point where the passengers found other forms of transportation more desirable and the railroads lost more than they would have, had they maintained their former scale of low rates. The steamship lines, it is pointed out, might take cognizance of this situation.

Inland Waterways

Criticism of the inland waterways, notably the Mississippi-Warrior Rivers' Barge Line, continues to emanate from railroad sources. E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, recently charged that the "direct expenditures in the development of this system now total approximately $430,000,000." Mr. Loomis was unable, when questioned, to itemize this definitely, although it is inferred that the cost includes the essential work of dredging the river for steamships, and for flood protection, and is in no way attributable to the barge line, in itself.

He quoted the Bureau of Railway Economics as averring that this barge line had received $182,000,000 up to 1915. Against these assertions are the statements of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to the effect that wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans can move by water at 6 to 7 cents a bushel compared with the all-rail rates of 15 to 20 cents. Congressman Stephen G. Porter (R.) of Pennsylvania is authority for the statement that freight carried by the barge lines moves at 3½ mills per ton-mile, which is approximately half the railroad rates. From these statements, it appears that inland water transportation is an important economic factor in the shipping of the products of the agricultural districts to tidewater for export.

Italian Ships

The Cosulich Line, it is reported, has decided to operate both its new motorships, the Saturnia and the Vulcania, in the New York-Naples-Trieste trade. The ships are of 35,000 tons' displacement (not gross). The company also is reported to be contemplating two more motor vessels.

Coincident with this, the Italian Line has sold its two ships engaged in the New York trade, the Dante Alighieri and the Giuseppi Verdi, to a Japanese line and is retiring from the New York run, at least for the present.

Canadian Pacific Cruises

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Services have entered the cruise business on a more extensive scale this winter than ever before. The Empress of Australia is now en route around the world. The Empress of France is on a South American and African voyage; the Empress of Scotland leaves shortly for a Mediterranean trip and the Montroyal is making two West Indies cruises from New York this season. Next year, in addition to several of the cruises scheduled this year, a new ship, the Duchess of Bedford, will be placed in the West Indies cruise service.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Feb. 2

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Rotterdam, Holland-America, for Mediterranean cruise; Providence, Fabre, for Mediterranean cruise; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, Feb. 3

Olympic (10 p. m.) White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Saturday, Feb. 4

Cameronia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Calgaric, White Star, for West Indies cruise; Paris (1 a. m.) French, for Plymouth, Havre; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Vestris, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America; Bergensfjord, Norwegian-America, for Bergen, Oslo; Drottningholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Volendam, Holland-America, for African cruise; Empress of Scotland, Canadian Pacific, for Mediterranean cruise.

Tuesday, Feb. 7

Thuringia, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg; Presidente Wilson, Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste.

Wednesday, Feb. 8

France, French, for Mediterranean cruise; Doric, White Star, for Mediterranean cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Wednesday, Feb. 8

Thuringia (p. m.), Hamburg-America, for Cobh, Hamburg.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Feb. 8

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient, Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, Feb. 9

Ventura, Oceanic, for Sydney.

Friday, Feb. 10

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Feb. 11

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Feb. 11

City of Honolulu, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Feb. 9

Niagara, Canadian Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Feb. 3

Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Saturday, Feb. 4

France, French, from Mediterranean cruise; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Monday, Feb. 6

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Southampton; Santa Ana, Grace, from west coast South America; Ecuador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco.

Tuesday, Feb. 7

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton; Ascania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Doric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America; Colombo, N. G. I., from Mediterranean cruise.

Wednesday, Feb. 8

Karlsruhe (formerly Bremen), North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cobh; Manchuria, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco; Megantic, White Star, from West Indies cruise.

HORSES ON DECLINE IN NEW ENGLAND

A decline in the number of horses on New England farms which has been going on steadily for more than 10 years since the advent of tractors and trucks, is still continuing, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service. A report shows this decrease was 2.3 per cent during 1927, though the average value increased from $120 a head to $130.

An increase in the number of sheep and swine and a decrease in milk cows on New England farms is shown in the report. It places the total of milk cows at 767,000 on Jan. 1, this year, or 9000 less than a year ago. The increase in sheep was from 175,000 to 185,000, accompanied by a gain also in average value.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LYNN

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous *and* Wood
Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall
Incorporated 8 Central Square

QUINCY

KINCAIDES
Home of Good Furniture
Everything for the Home — PIANOS, RADIOS, VICTROLAS, RUGS BEDDING RANGES
1495 Hancock St. Tel. Granite 200

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

FOR INFORMATION concerning lake-front, lake-view and business lots, homes, groves, trucking lands in the hill and lake section of Florida, see or write J. M. BERRIMAN, Realtor, Sebring, Florida.

FOR SALE—Beautiful country home with every convenience, fully equipped ranch; 20 minutes from Stockton, Calif. Write Box S-212, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' recognized standing, through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED

UNWANTED Jewellery, Precious Stones, Old Gold, Silver, Platinum and Dental Plates, Antiques, old Stamps, Coins, Curios, etc. purchased; turn unwanted articles into ready cash. Post to B. W. DEMBO, 13 Perry Road, Bristol, England.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS: Control your state with our line, a new building material article. WESTERN WINDOW SASH REGULATOR CO., 323 Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WILL sell invention, rotating desk and book stand with light attachment, place for dictionary and many books. C. FRED LUNDBERG, 719 3rd St., Eureka, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
Railroad Sidings and Business Property } I Specialize in *LONG ISLAND*
Choice Locations
GEO. W. FINK
9713 190 Street, Hollis, L. I.
Hollis 7399, 9419

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY!
Secure now a lovely home for Spring occupancy; very deep plot with towering trees, charming vista, open porch, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, well built, with fine heating plant; 2-car garage; near station; only $37,500; owner building larger. For this and other best values inquire
ELIZABETH NASH
24 E. Parkway, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 930

FOR HOMES AND ESTATES anywhere in Westchester County consult
LOUIS P. MILLER
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685
Member Westchester Co. Realty Board

West Palm Beach, Fla.—For Sale
One seven-room house, also four-room cottage with screened porches and bathrooms; garage; lot 50'x130'; good location. 524 Fern Street.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—For sale, two adjoining six-family houses, box apartments; good location. Apply 445 Central Ave. Tel. Webster 4596. WM. E. SCHNEIDER.

BROOKLYN (Flatbush)—Two-family, near Avenue J; 10 rooms, 2 sun porches, hot-water heat; tax-exempt, reasonable. 942 E. 10th St. Navarre 2187.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Property of all description, sale, lease, rent. WILLIAM PIKE, 1419 69th Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
52 Garden Street
Unusually well designed apartment, 3 rooms with sleeping porch, fireplace, bath and kitchenette. Apply WM. A. McLEAN, 65 Mt. Auburn St. Janitor on premises.

N. Y. C., 6 West 51st—Sunny living room, bedroom, real kitchen, tiled bath, elevator service; lease expires Oct. 1; unfurnished; $125 monthly. Circle 2291.

TO LET—FURNISHED

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.—4 large sunny rooms, sun room with 8 windows, bath and attic, glassed-in porch, hardwood floors, all improvements, furnished, heat; rent very reasonable; 4 minutes from car, 10 minutes from Highlands station. Tel. Melrose 3197-W.

NEW YORK CITY—Two-room, bath apartment; large rooms, attractively furnished, two fireplaces, each room accessible bath independently; 3rd floor, northern exposure; price $175; unfurnished if desired. GARTON, 19 East 56th St. Plaza 0563.

N. Y. C., 46 West 95th St.—Furnished delightful four-room, all light; lease Feb.-Oct.; $200 month. Phone Riverside 9080 appointment. BIDDLECOMBE.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished. Tel. Schuyler 5943 (mornings).

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN—10 minutes Wall St., large single room, newly furnished; business person preferred. Tel. Main 6564. (9-11, 5-8.)

NEW YORK CITY, West 88th—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, small private family; gentleman preferred; permanent; monthly rate. Schuyler 10097.

NEW YORK CITY—Bright, sunny room, newly furnished, business man or woman. 220 W. 107th, Apt. 66. Call before 12 mornings or after 7 evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (6-W)—Attractive bed-sitting room, running water, kitchen privileges. Susquehanna 7298 evenings.

N. Y. C., 178 (1866 St. Nicholas)—Sunny, heated, quiet, suitable 1-2; elevator; kitchen privilege. Washington Heights 0809. COLY.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointments. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, attractive bed-sitting room; separate lavatory; single, double; reasonable. Apt. 1-E.

N. Y. C., Manhattan Ave.—Large single room, adjacent bath; family of four adults business person; $6. Clarkson 8958.

N. Y. C., 202 West 86th—Large front room, $16.00, medium $12.00; newly decorated; excellent location. MISS ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th, Apt. 46—Cheerful, light, clean, double room, kitchen privileges; also front single.

PHILADELPHIA, 20 S. Robinson St., near 63rd and Market—Nicely furnished room next bath, continuous hot water; private family.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Large sunny rooms overlooking Waterfront Park; near churches, parks, hotels and beach; quiet, refined, homelike surroundings. Address 256 Beach Drive (North).

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre
PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement, attractively appointed; experienced care if needed; illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 755. New Jersey State License.

LAWYERS

CORNELIUS G. WEBSTER
for the past fifteen years associated with Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, announces that he has opened an office for the general practice of the law at room 1032, Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street, New York City, January 1, 1928. Residence, 4528 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Telephone: Office, Hanover 5140; residence, Flushing 2864. Cable address, "Trewlaw."

MOVING AND STORAGE

J. J. MARTIN
Movers and Packers
PACKING SHIPPING STORAGE
WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and INTERMEDIATE POINTS, goods insured in transit. 4160 Washington St., Boston; Parkway 0180.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

HAIRDRESSING

HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

DANCING INSTRUCTION

SOCIAL DANCING
Private or small classes
MISS GERTRUDE DUTTON
18 West 55th, N. Y. C. Circle 9894

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3058.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BOSTON, MASS.—For sale, water color, "The Wonderful Branches," by Charles W. Hudson. Tel. Kenmore 4377.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

MULTIGRAPHING

DIRECT Mail Campaigns—Special Process Letters—Multigraphing—Mimeographing—Addressing—Folding—Mailing.
The Anderson Promotion Service
7 West 45th St. Bryant 2367

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper - stenographer; must have good references, even disposition, intelligence and discernment, as well as loyalty and persistency. Exceptionally fine environment and beautiful working conditions are offered. Box G-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS or companion for child of 5 years, either visiting or permanent; should be accustomed to out-door activities; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE, wife as cook and general houseworker; man to be generally useful; country home; 45 minutes from New York. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; 16 years' experience; vicinity N. Y.-Newark. Phone Bergen 7183. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXECUTIVE, organizer, 10 years with trade association, formerly in newspaper work and own advertising office, desires connection suited to experience in sales promotion, merchandising service and better business, with advertiser, agency, or publisher offering promising future. P. O. Box 285, Grand Central Station, New York City.

YOUNG married man, experienced, desires sales position; environs of Pittsburgh. J-7, Representative, 610 Peoples Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A REFINED middle-aged lady desires position as attendant in rest home; any location. (MISS) VIVIA VICTOR, 127 W. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Take charge small concern or assist large concern; experienced, reliable; above 14th St. preferred. Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER where other help is employed; refined American woman, experienced traveller for lady or couple; best references. Write H, HAVERFORD GABLES, E-3, Haverford, Pa. Phone mornings after 10, Ardmore 3284-W.

SEAMSTRESS or light housework by day. Apt. 41, 414 East 65th St., New York City. Telephone evenings, Rhinelander 6344.

WOMAN of culture and refinement desires position as companion, willing to travel. Address H. R. Q., 1261 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
For Reliable Attendants
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2335-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

EXCELLENT OFFICE POSITIONS (N. Y. C.) for refined girls, men and boys. HARRISON, 299 MADISON AVENUE (41ST)

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE
Office Positions for Men and Women
256 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rm. 1308. Barclay 8857

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1815.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

MAUDE ELIZABETH SMITH — Placement service for men and women; positions in business, professional and social service fields. 80 Boylston Street, BOSTON; Hancock 9577.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tutoring in private family, mornings, elementary or high school subjects; former teacher; traveled extensively; Christian Scientist; references. MRS. M. SYMOND, 3815 Spruce St.

MILLINERY

AIMÉE NECKER—Millinery
SPECIALIZING IN REMODELING
Tel. Bryant 5945 30 West 49th St. New York

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5429
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7099
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

HAMILTON

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.
17 James Street, North

Leather Goods—Trunks—and 1001 Gift Suggestions
HAMILTON LEATHER GOODS CO. Limited
61-63 King St. East Opp. Post Office

LONDON

AGNEWS
BOOT SHOPS
Fine Footwear for All the Family
Hosiery for Men and Women
22 STORES
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

BOWLEY ELECTRIC
Electrical Contractors
See us for all home and other appliances
PHONES: London, Met. 2203; St. Thomas 1367

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

LONDON
(Continued)

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

DIRECT IMPORTERS From the World's Best Makers

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

SILVERWOOD'S
DAIRY PRODUCTS
SAFE MILK
Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Creamery Butter
PLANTS AT
London, Windsor, St. Catherines, Chatham, Sarnia, Lucknow, Kitchener, Cargill and Elmira.

JACKSON
for Perfection in Cleaning and Dyeing
Main Office and New Plant
650 Richmond at Pall Mall St. M. 4680
Deliveries Call Everywhere

Harris Bookstore
The Best Books Finest Stationery
GIFT SHOP LENDING LIBRARY
175 DUNDAS STREET

THAYERS
Men's Apparel
Results Prove Monitor Readers Appreciate Our Stores, Stocks and Service.
See Our Spring Arrivals
TWO STORES { 183 DUNDAS ST. / 384 RICHMOND ST

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

See the NEW CAR at the HOME OF THE Ford
MIDDLESEX MOTORS Ltd.
Talbot Street at Queens Avenue

CLIFF ROBINSON
The Home of Blue Ribbon Meats
We are anxious to supply your wants at all times.
Use the Phones, Metcalf 7111 and 7112
202 DUNDAS ST.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
385-7 Talbot St. Phone Metcalf 652

NEW MODELS
Essex Coach $1025.00
Hudson Coach $1595.00
London Hudson-Essex Sales
Sales Mgr., W. S. Carter
Chas. F. Jones, Prop.
Phones Met. 433 and 7439

The LUMSDEN OIL CO.
Shell Gas and Havoline Oil Accessories
337 Dundas Street, corner Waterloo
Tel. M 4890-J

PONTIAC SIX
Increasing its popularity daily
100,000 Sold First Year Manufactured
FORD & BARRETT MOTOR SALES
Distributors
292 DUNDAS ST. Metcalf 5667

HOWE BROS.
RADIO
We guarantee to serve you satisfactorily
85 KING ST. Met. 4978-W

FRENCH & CO.
Imported and Domestic Fruits
Canned Goods and Specialties
The Appetizer Store for Tasty Food
192 DUNDAS ST. Metcalf 706

E. N. HART
Staple Groceries, Smoked and Cooked Meats, Choice Butter and Eggs
WE WILL PLEASE YOU
2 Market Lane Metcalf 1129

W. T. MOSSOP & CO.
PAINTING AND PAPERING
Interior and Church Decorators
Estimates a pleasure
644 Lorne Ave. Fairmount 2368

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
CANADA

Moncton, N. B.—Tilman Melanson Bookstore, 627 Main St.
St. John, N. B.—Green's News Stand, 89 Charlotte St.
Halifax, N. S.—Farrell's, Barrington St.
Belleville, Ont.—Hotel Quinte News Stand.
Galt, Ont.—R. W. Meikleham.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co.'s Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; F. T. Harris, Stationer, 175 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Cersent's New. Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand (London).
Oshawa, Ont.—Henderson's Book Store, King St., East.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier; A. H. Jarvis, The Book Store, 150 Bank St.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wegman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy Book store, 81 Queen St.; William Deacon Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feeder 2964 Dundas St., West; Savein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Salisbury's News Stand 2278 Bloor St., West; F. J. Roy, 81 Queen Street, West; Evans Book Store, 2280 Yonge St.
Champlain Co., Que.—St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., Cape de la Madeline.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Labie's News stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd., cordially invites Monitor readers living in Ottawa and district, to subscribe for
The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Laurier
Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

do not delay, start PRODUCERS' to-day
Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630
275 Kent St. Ottawa

Phone Q.3600.
B. G. Crabtree Limited
GROCERS
333 Elgin Street, Ottawa
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies.

R. S. Rodger and Co.
591 Bank Street
High-Class Groceries
Tel. Car. 2326-2327

INSURANCE
ALL LINES
WELCH & MULLIGAN
Jackson Bldg. Queen 585 Ottawa

DEVLINS
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
Fine Shoes and Hosiery

COAL—COKE
J. & T. BALLANTYNE Ltd.
80 Elgin Street Tel. Q. 1441

Cleghorn & Beattie
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL COKE WOOD
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

JAMES HOPE & SONS, Ltd.
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS & PRINTERS
61 and 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada

Snubs Diary Vol. 2
A. H. JARVIS, "The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street
Any Book You Request We Order.

TORONTO

BETTER QUALITY
Owens-Elmes Limited
FOOTWEAR
89 YONGE STREET

CHARLES G. MANNESS
Tailor to the Ladies
Coats and Suits made to order and remodeled.
421 LANSDOWNE AVE. Ken. 2241-W

Bloor Pork Stores and Delicatessen
E. C. DANIELS, Proprietor
2238 BLOOR WEST Lynd. 1767
374 BLOOR WEST Trin. 9358

J. A. CRAIG
ELECTRICIAN
INSTALLATIONS & REPAIRS
OFFICE—HOME—FACTORY
Hill. 8232 5 Follis Ave.

Phone Kenwood 2353 36 Elmwood Ave.
L. GRAY
PAINTER and DECORATOR
Landscape Painting, Floral Painting, Paperhanging, Graining. Estimates Furnished.

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Alterations
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
2911 Dundas Street West Toronto
Phone Junc. 0231

CALLOW BROTHERS
Stationers Printers
Office Supplies
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

TORONTO
(Continued)

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

BEAUTIFUL
Silk Underwear
WOODS LAVENDER LINE
Guaranteed Non Ravel
VESTS 1.75
KNICKERS 2.75
All new shades and all sizes.
CHEMISE KNICKERS in Griffin Locknit Rayon $2.19
CHEMISE STEP-INS 2.98
THE WOOLNOUGH SHOP
384 Yonge Street, Corner of Gerrard
Toronto 2, Ont

Dependable Service
USE Caulfield's BETTER MILK
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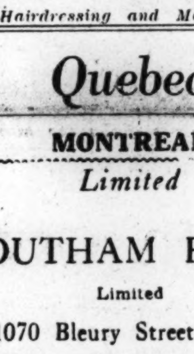
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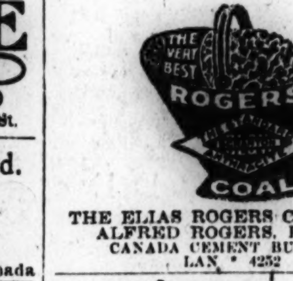
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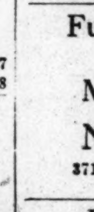
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All Fancy Work Hand Done
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For Everything to Wear and for the Home
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Where the Needs of Every Woman and Her Family
FOR WEAR,
FOR USE,
FOR THE HOME
are met in great variety at very low prices.
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England

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THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES AND MODERATE PRICES

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Liverpool's House of Music
where everything appertaining to the study and enjoyment of true music is procurable at the most satisfactory prices.
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"This is the Coal that Cheers"

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"O, Lord thou hast searched me"
(Psalm 139)
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Everything good
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Buy your gramophone from W. E. Archer. He specialises on the H. M. V., devoting himself to the best. In his light and spacious showrooms you can choose your model wisely. In his audition rooms you can listen to record in peace and quiet.

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Special feature: Bookmarkers on vellum. Suitable quotations for gifts in good lettering with initial illumination. Price, 2/6 each.
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Complete School Outfits for
BOYS & GIRLS
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House Furnishers
have one of the largest showrooms for beautiful China & Glass to be found in the Provinces.

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Have specialised for the past sixty years in the manufacture of the finest Bread, Cakes and Pastry. Branches in all parts of the City.
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Specialists in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
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BOTH OF
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LAUNDRY
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England

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Cakes and Pastries
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Landscape Gardening in all branches.

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Always a Choice Selection to be seen in our Showrooms.
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Permanent Hair Waving
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Highest Grade Coal & Coke
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Established 1805 Telephone 3211
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OUTFITS FOR INDIA A SPECIALITY
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Let me express your individuality
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"Grenville" Men's Wear
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C. J. PEAD & CO.
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The HOME FURNISHERS
HIGH OUSEGATE, YORK
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Heating & Sanitary Engineers, Plumbers, etc.
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18 Coney Street and 4 Fishergate, give excellent service at very moderate rates.

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LADIES' TAILOR & FURRIER
FURS REMODELLED & CLEANED
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and
LEATHER GOODS
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104 George Street, Edinburgh

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Come up and have a look round
MRS. CROLE
24 South Castle Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Scotland

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Treron Limited
254-290 Sauchiehall Street
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND



For Millinery, Coats, Furs, Frocks, Costumes, Lingerie and Furnishings

Music in the Home Puts Sunshine in the Heart

There's a wealth of joy and happiness in the house where there's a
BECHSTEIN PIANO
BROADWOOD PIANO
Prices from £38 to £620
GRAMOPHONES *and* RECORDS
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
COLUMBIA
Piano Tuning by Experts
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New Showroom and Premises
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Telephone Western 6002
The Home Beautiful

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Limited
Everything in Ironmongery
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
WESTERN 2207

T. LINTON
4 BATH STREET
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Dyeing, Cleaning, and Renovating

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Early Library

The Bodleian Library at Oxford (England) is the result of the work of Sir Thomas Bodley, who restored the University Library of that city early in the seventeenth century; this is considered to be one of the first public libraries.

Boston Transcript: Among the average Americans is the man who proclaims that his is the best government in the world, and then denounces all its works.

Tunnel for Canal

The newly completed Rove Tunnel—link in the canal leading to the Rhone River from Marseilles—is the largest of its kind in Europe. Fifteen years were required to complete the tunnel and it cost 6000 francs a running foot to construct.

New York Evening Post: Baggy trousers will be all the rage this year, says a London tailor, and we expect to be fashionable in the vicinity of our knees at any rate.

Ancient City Uncovered

The city of Mohenjo-daro, which flourished in the Indus Valley more than 5000 years ago, has recently been revealed as the result of excavations in Sind (India). The houses unearthed date from about 3000 B. C.

Detroit News: An anonymous miscreant has been breaking the swords off a military monument in Boston. Possibly someone who intends to manufacture a plow.

Bermuda's Name

Bermuda, one of the favorite winter playgrounds, is named after Juan de Bermudez, a Spaniard who discovered the islands in 1515.

Arkansas Gazette: Man out our way is undecided whether to fit modern accessories to his radio or leave it in static quo.

Whence the Volt

Volt, the electrical unit, derives its name from Alexander Volta, who made the first voltaic battery.

Louisville Times: Because a woman loves to read the end of a novel first, it doesn't necessarily mean that she is the kind of person who always jumps at conclusions.

Panama Canal

The building of the Panama Canal took seven years.

THE MONITOR READER

1. How does Dr. Copeland define "old age"?—*Sayings.*
2. How many radio sets are in use?—*Odds and Ends.*
3. How can a pantry jungle be made?—*Children's Page.*
4. Why has a new name been proposed for Defiance, Ohio?—*Editorial Note.*
5. How was a crop of potatoes planted with prayer?—*Sundial.*
6. When was the first time an intercollegiate debating team crossed the Atlantic?—*Editorial.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON: "The old age with its oxcart and stagecoach and water mill has passed into history and beverage alcohol must inevitably follow, for it can never be attuned to this new age of skilled labor, the fast express, the electric dynamo, the automobile and the airship, but belongs to a lower and a slower age."

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES: "I would not detract from the valued contribution of women in their new spheres of activity, but the fact remains that women alone can make a home."

LORD EUSTACE PERCY: "What is perhaps most noticeable about a higher standard of education is that boys go out into the world keenly impressed with the consciousness of how little they know."

GEORGE A. GORDON: "There never would have been war if Europe and America had known the truth."

R. OSWALD DAVIES: "The world calls its pioneers 'fools.'"

A Thought for Today

I DO not scruple to attack the ideas which I consider false; but heaven forfend that I should ever attack those who uphold them.
—*Henri Fabre*

In Lighter Vein

The Honest Reporter

Robert Meir of Burlington was a decent visitor in town.—From the *Burwick* (N. J.) *Herald.*
You can't keep a good man out!



Passing Show

Producer (stopping orchestra during rehearsal, to trombone player): "What do you mean by not working, sir; why ain't you playing?"
Trombone: "Oh, sir, I have got forty bars rest."
Producer: "I have paid you to play, and play you shall. Don't you talk of rest until the show's over."

Still Higher

The Girl: "I should think you'd feel happy as a king when you're in the air."
Aviator: "Happier. I'm an ace."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mother's Little Helper

Mother: "What have you been doing with that brass polish?"
Bobby: "Polishing the goldfish, Mother."

Follow Copy!

"The female of the species is more dangerous than the mule."—Mr. Kipling quoted in the *Portland Oregonian.*

Cheerful Outlook

Father: "How many times have you flunked in your exams?"
Son: "Tomorrow will be the fourth time."

Well!

"Does you-all know what cistern means?"
"It am de female of breddern."

After a Fashion

"I take a cold shower every morning."
"I have grapefruit, too."

Hog Calling

"You want a yard of pork?"
"Yes—three pig's feet."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1928 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Organizing Peace

THERE are two sides to the work of organizing peace in Europe, the political and the economic; and it is generally agreed that it was on the economic side that most progress was made last year. The exchanges which by their violent fluctuations had done so much to hamper trade were established on a firm basis, the year ending with Signor Mussolini's dramatic announcement of Italy's intention to stabilize the lira. The French franc, which has remained on the same level for some time, is likely to follow suit, and with the balancing of budgets in great and small countries the foundation has been laid for an improvement in trade in the coming year. Moreover, the relations between Capital and Labor underwent a great improvement in the course of last year, above all in Great Britain, whose prosperity is so vital to the rest of Europe.

But one of the most important events of the year was the holding of the International Economic Conference at Geneva, which, after surveying the whole field of international relations in the economic sphere, analyzed the causes which stood in the way of the revival of trade, and in resolutions which were unanimously adopted laid down the theory of the essential interdependence of nations. For the first time quite common assent was given to the doctrine which has been so much obscured by the war that no nation can prosper at the expense of another, and that if general prosperity is to be attained, nations must co-operate and open the channels of trade for the exchange of goods to the widest possible extent. The first fruits of this conference were to be seen in the Diplomatic Conference for the Abolition of Special Restrictions and Prohibitions on Exports and Imports, by which the first assault was made on the protective system which has condemned Europe to high prices and low wages by preventing the free play of the law of supply and demand.

If Europe is to recover and its millions of unemployed are to find work, the trade of the continent must be freed from the obstacles which stand between buyer and seller. The twenty-seven customs barriers which divide the states of Europe must be abolished, or lowered to such an extent that each country will learn to produce what it is best fitted by its natural resources and the skill of its workmen to make. This is the method by which the United States has attained to such unexampled prosperity, there being no tariff barriers between the states of the Union. Now, it may take Europe a long time to learn the lesson, but slow as the progress is, the signs that Europe will adopt freer trade are encouraging, for it has been forced by necessity to face the facts that higher tariffs are not good business for anyone concerned. Last year there was a considerable increase in the number of commercial treaties which were contracted between nations on the basis of reciprocal concessions.

Rare Books—Are They Read?

ONLY the other day the story came to light of a book collector who had gathered together a library worth $6500. He bought his books to read. Bindings meant little to him. The contents determined his purchase, and he absorbed the information they contained, slowly but surely. He had no reputation as a collector. Had he accumulated books because they were rare, because they were first editions, or because they had marginal notes from the pens of eminent men, he might have been known as a collector rather than as a scholar and natural scientist.

Books were his mainstay. How he enjoyed perusing them! It would be interesting to learn if the book collector whose purchases are confined to rare volumes has as happy a time. For the thoughts of men who pay $50,000 for a first folio of Shakespeare, as was done recently, are not likely to dwell wholly upon choice passages in the works of the "immortal bard." Was it love of Dickens, or of rare books, that drew $7115 for five copies of an American edition of the author, which had an inscription upon them, or $2450 for a single copy of "Pickwick"?

Few deny the virtue in book collecting. And few would disparage the sincere efforts of collectors whose motives are altruistic. That much historical knowledge is gained by inquiry into the circumstances surrounding publication, will not be gainsaid, nor that collectors do a great service in preserving what is best of the past. As long as the pursuit continues on this high level—and does not descend to a question of exchange tables, a mere bid-and-asked price—it will find the hearty support of book lovers wherever the printed word is read.

Canada's Desire for Settlers

IN A keynote speech, on the eve of the new session of the Dominion Parliament, the leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, Richard Bedford Bennett, stressed the necessity of more active effort to bring desirable settlers into the country. The president of one of Canada's largest banks recently urged the Government to call a round table conference of representatives of the various interests concerned with immigration and colonization, to consider possible methods of co-operation to promote land settlement. The British Secretary of State for the Dominions, Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, has lately been in conference with the Dominion authorities at Ottawa. In Great Britain, he is the Minister responsible for government action to expedite the movement of suitable British workers to the newer lands of opportunity under the British flag.

Canadian public opinion is awake to the situation. Canada's population increase is much less than would naturally be expected, in view of the steady annual influx of migrants from the British Isles, Europe and the United States. The tendency has been for Canadian-born citizens to migrate, in recent years, at almost the same rate to the United States. Canadian statesmen recognize that the southward movement of enterprising citizens is to be expected. But they take the view, rightly, that no effort should be spared to open up more opportunities for productive workers at home in Canada. First of all, it is generally agreed, Canada's national policy should be designed to retain Canadian workers in Canadian industry. Attention should also be given, however, to the recruiting of new workers from the big reserve of desirable citizens in Great Britain.

Several plans are at present in operation. The success of one scheme to settle 3000 British families on farms in Canada has been highly commended. Co-operation between the British Empire Settlement Board in London and the Department of Immigration and Colonization in Ottawa has also made it possible for British men and women in search of employment on the land, or in domestic service, to make the voyage to Canada at greatly reduced passenger rates. This plan of assisted passages might perhaps with advantage be considerably extended.

There is a seasonal demand for farm labor in the Canadian West every year at harvest time. The Canadian railways run harvester excursions from the eastern provinces to the prairies at reduced rates. A few years ago, when the demand for harvesters seemed more than eastern Canada could supply, excursions were actually run from Great Britain to the prairie West. Several thousand of the laborers returned to the homeland after the harvest, but many more remained in Canada. Co-operation between the Canadian and British authorities thus to widen the pool of Canada's harvest labor supply, with some form of insurance against unemployment, has much to commend it.

Behind Russia's Exile Orders

THERE is more than a little irony in the fact the celebrations commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution were so quickly followed by orders exiling the very men who, in considerable measure, were responsible for the revolution's success. Apparently the purposes of the Communists have greatly changed or the orthodoxy of the promoters of the revolution has gone astraying. As a matter of fact, a number of elements of significance are involved in this development.

In the first place, the orders scattering Trotzky and his lieutenants from the Urals into central Asia indicate that, after ten years, the Soviets are still far from certain of their future. The Government has not reached the point of stability where it can withstand opposition from within its own ranks. There is no place in Russia's uncertain scheme of things for any such contest as that between Hamilton and Jefferson in the early days of the United States. The foundations of the Soviet state are too insecure.

The present dictators in the Russian Government have made no particular effort to conceal that fact. They have determined—and this is a second element in the present situation—to turn their attention to the domestic consolidation of their authority. Stalin, therefore, advocates that the Third Internationale be held in check and propaganda abroad be curbed until, at home, the future can be faced with greater confidence. The importance of this policy will be determined, not in its declaration but by subsequent developments in various centers of Soviet-stimulated unrest.

Unquestionably, the power behind this shift of emphasis is the Russian farmer. Ten years of intensive education and vehement propaganda have not greatly changed him. He is still much the same stalwart, slow-moving, insular-minded conservative. His persistent interest in crops and their sale price has constituted the Soviets' most difficult problem, and has called forth the present desire among the party leaders to hold the world revolution in abeyance until Russia's reconstruction is more complete.

This shift of emphasis is less difficult because now, for the first time since the 1917 revolution, the Government is dominated by Russians. Stalin, a Georgian by birth, has never been beyond the Russian frontiers. He speaks no foreign language. His interests, in contrast to the interests of Lenine and Trotzky who were trained in a world school, are almost exclusively Russian. Lenine and Trotzky could have directed a revolutionary government in Italy or in the Argentine almost as readily as they directed that in Russia. And their absorption in strictly Russian affairs was never so complete as to interfere with their devotion to "the world mission." To Stalin, however, it is Russia that matters. He has indicated the extent of his determination to put domestic questions first on the Soviet agenda by the summary fashion in which he has dealt with the "internationalists."

Finally, however, it needs to be pointed out that party unity is one of the fundamental tenets in Communist philosophy. Not critical judgment but obedience is the first law of the party. And this tenet stands as an obstacle across the road of Russia's immediate future. Since consultation and compromise are impossible, progress is likely to continue at the mercy of factions. Today Trotzky is in exile. Tomorrow's shifts may find Stalin similarly placed. Although democracy, of a sort, has been proclaimed in Russia, the practices that give strength to democratic institutions have been denied. Until they are accepted, with the risks as well as the rewards that are involved, it is difficult to see how the Soviets can come to that place of order and stability which, now, they seem so determined to reach.

A "Seat of Thinking"

THE business of thinking is greater than the business of making money, and a college should make a man a clearer thinker whether or not it makes him a higher-salaried business man, are the words of Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, freely rendered. In a recent address, it was as though, in the capacity of a pilot, he drove his plane out of a black cloud of criticism and world-mindedness and wrote against the sky of America's material prosperity—"The concern of the college is, first, more and better thinking. I wish to dispute categorically the theory that it is the function of the college to make business successful." Dr. Hopkins shows that there is abundant proof that scholars have been the pioneers of industry in the past and are the backbone of business today, despite the critics. But even if this were not true, he would even then refuse to accept the condition as an indictment of the college.

Again, it is as though Dr. Hopkins had said a person should go to college because his ambition is, first, to be a thinker. A business man should be first an honest thinker. A professional man should be first a thinker toward truth. A politician needs before all else to be a courageous thinker. A citizen should be first a thinker. A parent should be first a thinker. Thinking is a vital thing, in fact the most essential thing. Man's greatest gift is the power to think. But human beings do not like to think. It does not seem to be the natural thing to do. The line of least resistance is to let the other man think. Let the newspaper do one's thinking. Mortal man is a shirker in this respect. There is without question a great need to find somehow a way to make thinking more popular. With colleges overwhelmingly popular, and with college presidents telling the world that thinking is the very essence of the true college, it is not poor logic to say that there is a possibility that some day thinking will be the fashion.

In a way Dr. Hopkins reaffirms the faith of America's educational forefathers, for, founded largely by churchmen, the early colleges were tuned to the best spiritual thought of the day. Their chief objective was to have graduates who could, first, help lift their fellow men to a higher plane of living. But Dr. Hopkins's reaffirmation would perhaps have this marked difference—college would be reckoned as a "seat of thinking" instead of a "seat of learning." And time has also wrought the development indicated by the following:

> One of the greatest problems which the American college faces in the present day is to preserve its function as an educational institution to an extent that shall give its men the proper outlook on life, and shall steel their wills and harden their minds against the tendencies toward materialism, which are bred in a period of so great economic surplus as is the present period in America.

The World's Best Seller

THE Bible continues to be the world's best seller among all published books, and its distribution, for which there are many unique agencies, increases year by year. The Government of Mexico has published the New Testament as a state document, which it has freely distributed among the citizens of that country. The Gideons, a familiar name for the Christian Commercial Travelers' Association, has placed nearly 900,000 Bibles in hotel rooms in the United States, and fully expects to cross the million mark by midsummer. The New York Bible Society reports that it too has placed a large number of Bibles in hotel rooms to give the traveler absent from home, if he is so inclined, a chance to read the sacred Scriptures.

So altogether worthy is this purpose to make the Bible easily accessible to the traveler that it comes with a shock of surprise to learn that there is an organized movement against it. Yet it is reported that the "American Anti-Bible Society" in its efforts to destroy confidence in the sacred Scriptures has begun a deliberate campaign to remove the Bible from hotel rooms and other public places. A large sum has been raised for the purpose of carrying on this campaign, and already literature adverse to the Bible is being sent to every hotel proprietor and to commercial travelers.

In addition, each member of this society is obliged to place in every Bible he may chance upon, pictures of the patriarchs and prophets with scraps of alleged biography, in the main derogatory. To understand the motive which prompts such activity is difficult. It cannot be carried on in the name of freedom, for surely no traveler is under the slightest obligation to read the Bible he finds in his room. It is put there to offer the opportunity to read, not to compel its reading. Yet these ardent disbelievers would even deprive the traveler of the opportunity to read the most widely distributed and most commonly read book in the world.

In proof of its wide circulation, the American Bible Society reports that in its 111 years of existence, it has distributed more than 184,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, translated into 168 languages. It seems that the society which undertakes to dam this stream has entered upon a large enterprise. The authorities of the Bible Society evince no alarm over the situation, but they are nevertheless taking wise cognisance of the fact as an interesting phenomenon of the turbulence of the present-day thought.

Editorial Notes

The beneficent effects of prohibition have rarely received greater recognition than that given it by the secretary of the Hartford Open Shop Building Trades Exchange. At a recent meeting he declared that whereas before prohibition pay day was a bugbear, owing to the heavy drinking following it, after prohibition conditions gradually improved until "the old bugbear of pay day was gone." He added that proficiency was shown in all lines of work.

With over a billion dollars spent for the purpose of purchasing and equipping playgrounds in the United States and about $100,000,000 spent annually in operating them, it is no wonder the American nation ranks high in the world of sports.

Although Henry Ford has just purchased a 132-year-old shoe factory, which he will move to Sudbury to be placed among his other antiques, this must not be taken to indicate that he will use it to provide "old shoes" for his new car.

Apparently, the Association of American Colleges believes that if higher education is to hire higher educators, higher education must pay hired educators higher salaries.

The radiocasting of the new radio photographs is said to sound on the air like a whistle. Wonder if the subjects will whistle when they see their alleged likenesses.

It is not to be wondered at that politicians are losing their grip on the wet plank.

The Home-Made Joys

ONE Sunday afternoon, not long ago, Junior approached me with the request that we make "taffy." "But why 'taffy'?" I asked, wondering what the child would think of next and reflecting that we had never before made taffy. "If you want candy, there's a bar of chocolate in the refrigerator."

"But I'd rather have taffy," protested Junior, "only" (and his face fell as he looked out upon the palms and roses) "we haven't any snow."

"What has snow to do with making taffy?" I queried, "you need only sugar and water and a little vinegar."

"But don't you have to set it out on the snow to cool?" was the rejoinder. And then I knew that, at some time, I must have told Junior about the old-time taffy-pullings, and how we set our plates out on the smooth, cold surface of the snow until the sirup began to harden. I recalled, too, that the occasional taffy-pulling on a Sunday afternoon had been a bright spot in my somewhat uneventful childhood and I wondered whether Junior, too, grew lonely sometimes, roaming about the house while his mother was content to be merely quiet. So I caught up his hand and we went down to the kitchen.

There, foolish as it may seem, I found that I had forgotten just how to proportion the ingredients, and Junior looked at me with a slight suspicion that I might still suggest the chocolate bar. Brief telephone conversations with four or five friends failed to supply the needed information. One said, "not vinegar, cream of tartar," another remembered watching her mother make taffy "oh, years ago," but all were equally vague as to a specific recipe.

Nevertheless, Junior and I set out upon our culinary adventure, proceeding after the fashion of a certain old Negro cook, who simply "puts in ontil I gits ernuff." The mixture seemed satisfactory enough, but there resulted only a sticky mass which could not be induced to "pull," and we concluded that the present-day sugar is "too refined" for old-fashioned taffy. So, after all, Junior had to content himself with a prosaic bar of chocolate.

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It was only on rare occasions that Grandmother permitted me to join the happy crowd of children congregated at Mr. Hopkins's for a Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Hopkins was our Sabbath school superintendent, a kindly man whose snow-white hair was no indication of age and whose heart was as young as that of the tiniest Hopkins.

Mrs. Hopkins was a large, tolerant woman who might have been called a better homemaker than she was a housekeeper. The Hopkins's home, although supplied with every comfort and, for that day, even many luxuries, was primarily a place for the father and mother and five children to "live" in. So, when an avalanche of hungry children would go bursting through the front doorway after school of an evening, Mrs. Hopkins, sitting with the youngest on her lap and the next two at her knee, was not in the least disturbed by muddy feet or carelessly disposed wraps. She met us always with a smile and "You know where to find the cookie-jar." I recall now that Grandmother did not know how often I was a participant in these rude invasions, nor how great a joy I derived from the experiences.

It was in winter usually that I was allowed to join the crowd at the Hopkins's, for in summer there was the big yard to play in and no excuse for wandering. Frequently, also, there were the walks to a certain shady plot of ground at the edge of the town which, in Grandmother's opinion, were quite adequate entertainment for any really ladylike little girl. On these trips we were often accompanied by Aunt Kate or Miss Camilla.

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To be sure, I soon tired of adult conversation, but I could always skip ahead and chase butterflies or pick dandelions along the roadside. Arrived at the cypress-shaded spot, I could shy pebbles in the creek, could pick the starry blue blossoms from the trailing myrtle or fill my pockets with red-haws.

Thus, the Sabbath afternoons in summer were provided for, but sometimes in winter, when my entreaties must have grown wearisome, Grandmother would let me put on my heaviest wraps and my arctic overshoes and go clumping through the snow to the Hopkins's. I would leave my Grandmother dozing by the baseburner, a volume of Scott or Dickens open upon her lap and the old brick house as silent as an empty church, and arrive at the Hopkins's to find a veritable hubbub of happy voices.

There would be little girls at the piano playing a duet, perfectly oblivious of the din about them; others enjoying that uproariously funny game called "Uncle Josh at the World's Fair"; still others looking through the stereoscope or calling from behind the big, plush-bound album to ask Mrs. Hopkins if this were Margy, or Eva, "when she was a little baby." There would be bowls of freshly popped corn or even popcorn balls and a half-dozen varieties of apples brought up from the well-stocked cellar. Finally, and best of all, there would be taffy pulling.

For this last enjoyment, we would all repair to the big, disorderly kitchen, and Margy and Eva would rummage the helter-skelter pantry for pans and plates and materials. Sometimes there would be a dearth of sugar, but this meant only an appeal to Mamma Hopkins who, in turn, would say to Papa Hopkins (cat-napping in his chair), "Papa, put on your coat and go over to the store and get the children some sugar."

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The Hopkins store was on the same block of ground as the rambling old house and it seemed a marvelous thing to me that they needed only to "go to the store" for whatever was needed—from shoelaces to velvet cloaks. It was not clear to me then that these commodities cost the Hopkinses a cent—the Hopkinses were simply miraculously fortunate persons who "had a store." How often I wished that my grandmother, too, had a store and might never substitute "sorghum" for sugar when she made taffy for me.

After Mr. Hopkins had returned from the store, the sugar was put to boil and we were all herded into the washroom to wash our hands in readiness for the pulling. Ah, then came the fun. What eager waiting beside our plates, ranged on the snow-covered cellar door to cool! What squeals followed our first clumsy handling of the hot, sticky masses! What cries of "look at mine," and "pull fast," and "Mary has dropped hers," succeeded by still louder cries as Mary retrieved her taffy, unashamed, from the somewhat doubtful Hopkins floor and calmly went on pulling, even biting off a piece with an air of bravado.

At last, all the more or less dingy strips were pulled and there ensued an eleventh-hour search for the shears to cut the taffy into tiny pieces. Someone remembered that the Ladies' Aid, quilting in the basement of the church the afternoon before, had borrowed them. The fun was over. Mrs. Hopkins, always generous, gave me an extra portion of the taffy and a pop-corn ball to take to my grandmother. That made me happy for I recalled, as I hurried home through the early winter dusk, that Grandmother had not shared my pleasant afternoon. It must be terrible to be old and sit at home by the fire!

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Arrived in the cheerful sitting room, I pressed my gifts upon her, even going to the cupboard and returning with two china saucers into which I counted out the pieces of taffy—one for you and one for me, one for you and one—Grandmother thanked me and told me to put hers on the shelf until she should be hungry for candy. But she smiled as she did so, for there had been candy put on the shelf before—for Grandmother. In a day or so, when my own was gone, I knew well enough I should find the saucer at my plate at supper time.

Another memory! Sweet, shall I say, as the shining strands of old-time taffy itself. Why, to be sure, a bar of chocolate cannot be very thrilling—especially when eaten in solitude in the vast wilderness of a long Sunday afternoon. And so, while it is just a little thing to do, I am searching out some old-fashioned sugar—not too refined—and an infallible recipe for home-made taffy. For in these days of super-accomplishment and ultra-refinement of products and pleasures, simplicity is rather worth clinging to.

L. H. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Building Societies

THE celebration of the eightieth birthday of the Woolwich Equitable Building Society was an occasion for taking stock of the great work that has been done by this and other building societies, especially since the war. Long before that time they had already been doing valuable work in enabling enterprising people of small means to buy their own houses by a number of annual payments, which were often little more onerous than rent.

But after the war they were ready, at the critical period of the housing shortage, to step into the breach and enable hundreds of thousands of persons to build and purchase their own houses, who could not have got homes by any other means. The result is that today, as Sir Kingsley Wood pointed out, nearly five hundred million pounds' worth of house property is owned by working-class people.

But there is another aspect of the question, to which Sir Josiah Stamp drew attention. The movement has encouraged a form of saving—to the tune of all these millions—which otherwise would never have been made. More than that, it has created a habit among purchasers of putting aside annually the amount necessary for paying interest and capital, and when the purchase is complete the habit persists. At a time when there is far too little inducement or disposition to save, it has brought into being an immense fund, owned by poor people, which is a material part of the national capital.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Not so Far Apart

ASK any wet if he favors his girls and boys playing around with bootleg. The answer is obvious, and the more we think about that answer the better we will realize that, in spite of the noise, the wets and the drys are, deep down within them, not so very far apart.—*San Diego Independent.*

The Real Peace Treaties

THE important thing about the present international peace negotiations is that in the United States, France, Great Britain and Germany public opinion approves the proposals to outlaw war.

The man in the street is not excited over the efforts to find a mutually acceptable formula of words to write into treaties. Even if such a formula be found it is too much to hope that it will forever abolish war, even by the contracting parties. And if an acceptable combination of words cannot be devised at this time it will not mean failure.

Peace is not a matter of words, but of spirit. Warlike people cannot be chained down by dictionaries, by leagues or treaties. But when the peoples of these four nations agree that war is barbaric and that even when engaged in as a last resort it throws all concerned under suspicion it is a long step forward.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Why Advertising Should Be Honest

WHEN a newspaper invites a merchant to take space in its columns it is in the act of saying: "Come with me and I shall introduce you to my thousands of friends in this city, my daily companions who honor me with their confidence and to whose interest I devote my life."—*Editor and Publisher.*

Paper Carpets

PAPER carpets are the latest, and fortunes are promised from them. But no, these are not rugs for the living room and neither are the fortunes they offer necessarily for the carpet weavers. The big profits are indicated for the American farmer. In short, the paper carpet is not something to tread upon, but is a form of carpeting that, we are told by the United States Department of Agriculture, will under certain conditions increase farm crops by 500 and 600 per cent. The paper carpet, or "Magic Carpet," as some officials have termed it, is a heavy waterproof paper that is laid down to cover all the ground not actually occupied by the stems themselves of the growing plants.

The system is otherwise known as paper mulching. The idea originated in the tropics for the protection of pineapple plantations, but the Department of Agriculture saw no reason why it would not prove as serviceable in temperate climes, and for three years experiments have been carried on to verify this belief. The surmise was found correct in the case of a number of garden crops. Then maybe the crops will be harvested with vacuum carpet sweepers, but that is only our own suggestion.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Off With the In

POLITICAL difference is wholesome. It's political indifference that hurts the country—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Pæan of Wanderlust

SING a song of highways leading off afar; rhythm of the heavens, tree and earth and car; madrigal of motor, wheel and wind and man, living life the fullest mortal ever can. . . .

Sing us not of airways—they've grown workaday; Praise for us the state routes on enchainment's way, and the lanes of backwoods, green and brown amass. . . . Oh, to be a gypsy—"Fill 'er up with gas!"—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Thomas Hardy—An Appreciation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

William Dana Orcutt, in his article, "Thomas Hardy—an Appreciation," published recently in The Christian Science Monitor, made several statements which will by no means be accepted by lovers of Hardy's work.

In the first place, Mr. Orcutt suggests that Hardy would have considered the elaborate memorial service in Westminster Abbey as a tragedy.

Since Hardy did not write for himself, but for the world, and since he accepted the world's honors (evidenced by the letters O. M. after his name), would he have regretted that the world place his name permanently in Westminster Abbey, which was but a public acknowledgment of the fact that he is enshrined in their hearts already.

Then Mr. Orcutt states that Hardy's "sensitive nature" was "wounded" by adverse criticism of his novels, and that he therefore forsook prose and turned to poetry.

To the present writer's thought, Hardy's was much too strong and sturdy a nature to suffer from the world's adverse criticism. The knowledge of having brought forth a noble and beautiful work like "Jude the Obscure" was surely proof against such unmerited censure as contemporary critics uttered on its publication.

It is not likely that a great artist would be swerved from his purpose and vision to an entirely different field merely because of the world's disapproval, as is claimed by Mr. Orcutt when he states that Hardy forsook prose and took to poetry.

There is one more point in Mr. Orcutt's article that invites challenge. That is, his statement that Hardy's poetry "can never be favorably compared to his prose."

Here is one reader who would not change "The Dynasts" for "The Return of the Native."

Bloomfield, N. J. JOHN CHARLES W. BIRD.